The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The Emperor of France on the Elections.

Threats Against Republican Members of the Spanish Cortes.

The Great Eastern Still Making Good Progress.

Reply of President Lopez to the Demands of the Allies.

Quarantine Regulations at Fortress Monroe.

FRANCE.

The Emperor's View of the Elections—Power Reconciled with Liberty.

PARIS, Sunday, June 27.

The Emperor has written a letter to M. SCHNEIDER, President of the Corps Legislatif, in which he says: "The policy of the Government has been made manifest with sufficient clearness to prevent equivocal interpretation. Now, as before, elections will continue to perform the task of reconciling strong power with sincerely liberal institutions."

Mr. SCHNEIDER's resignation of the chair of the Corps Legislatif has been withdrawn.

SPAIN.

Warning to the Republicans—Anarchy to be Repressed—Arrival of General Dulce.

MADRID, Sunday, June 27.

In the Cortes yesterday the Republican members were warned that their presence in the Chamber was permitted as an act of patriotism, but they could not be tolerated as the accomplices in a scheme for building up a republic; that the present condition of affairs could not long continue, as it would become necessary to repress the people, or anarchy would result.

General DULCE, Ex-Captain-General of Cuba, has arrived in Madrid, after several days' detention in quarantine at Santander.

Changes in the Ministry are imminent.

THE NEW OCEAN CABLE.

The Great Eastern Still Making Good Progress.

BREST, Sunday, June 27.

Dispatches from the steamship *Great Eastern* report that up to noon on Saturday she had made 574 knots from Brest, and had paid out 636 knots of cable. The *Great Eastern* was detained three hours Saturday morning on account of the interruption of the signals. The defect in the cable was removed, communication restored and the expedition proceeded.

CUBA.

Insurgent Raid Upon a Government Supply Train.

HAVANA, Sunday, June 27.

Accounts have been received from Spanish sources of the fight between the Government troops escorting a train of supplies and the rebels, on the road between Puerto del Padre and Las Tunas. The insurgents attacked the Spaniards and endeavored to capture the train, but were unsuccessful.

The rains are incessant in the interior, and the vomito is spreading.

ST. DOMINGO.

Cabral's Successes—Capture of the Town of Azua.

HAVANA, Sunday, June 27.

Reports have reached Havana that Ex-President CABRAL has captured the town of Azua, on the southern coast of St. Domingo, near which place he recently landed.

Reinterment of the Remains of John Wilkes Booth at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 27.

On Saturday afternoon, at Green Mount Cemetery, the remains of JOHN WILKES BOOTH, with those of the others of the family brought from Harford County, received sepulture. All the deceased members of the BOOTH family in America now lie side by side, including JUNIUS BRUTUS and his father RICHARD, who died in 1839 at the age of 76 years. The well-known monument to the elder BOOTH has been erected in Green Mount, and in addition to the inscription commemorative of JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH there has been added on the side of the shaft previously left blank, the following: "To the memory of the children of JUNIUS BRUTUS BOOTH and MARY ANN BOOTH:—John Wilkes, Frederick, Elizabeth, Mary Ann, Henry Byron." At the reinterment on Saturday afternoon the remains of JOHN WILKES BOOTH, inclosed in a handsome burial case, were conveyed from the vault of the undertaker by pall-bearers chosen from the theatrical profession who knew the deceased, at the especial request of the family. About fifty persons, including relatives and friends of the family, were present at the burial, the larger portion being ladies. The ceremonies were simple and unostentatious, Rev. FLEMING JAMES, Assistant Minister of St. Luke's Hospital, New-York, officiating. Near him in a group stood the aged mother of the deceased, the elder sister, ROSALIE, and the brothers JUNIUS BRUTUS and EDWIN.

Adjournment of the United States Circuit Court—Commencement of Davidson College.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sunday, June 27.

The United States Circuit Court adjourned yesterday, after having discharged a large amount of business.

The annual Commencement of Davidson College in Mecklenburg County was attended by 2,000 people. The exercises were of an interesting character, and the graduating class was the largest which has left the College for years. A literary address was delivered by SEATON GALES, Esq., and the annual sermon by Rev. R. S. MORAN. Two new Professors are to be added to the Faculty.

A Block of Buildings Burned in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday, June 27.

Early this morning fire broke out in HICKS & HOUSTON'S china store, on the corner of Public-square, and progressed rapidly. Three stores were soon in flames, and the block was destroyed. The block was insured for $25,000; HICKS & HOUSTON insured on stock for $30,000; CRAIGHEAD, BREAST & GIBSON for $50,000, and FARMAN, GREEN & CO. for $4,000. The loss is estimated at $225,000.

Narragansett Park Races.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sunday June 27.

The Narragansett Races closed on Saturday. The attendance was very large, the track in fair condition, and the weather, though cloudy, quite favorable. The first race, for a purse of $1,500, was won by *Mambrino Prince* in the second, third and fourth heats, beating *Grey John*, second, *Old Put*, third, and eleven other good horses, none of whom was distanced in the whole four heats. Time—2:33, 2:31¾, 2:39, 2.33.

The most important race, for a purse of $3,000, was won by *American Girl* in three straight heats, beating *Lady Thorn*, second; *Goldsmith Maid*, third; *Lucy*, fourth, and *George Palmer*, fifth. Time—2:22½, 2:19, 2:20½.

BRAZIL AND PARAGUAY.

President Lopez to the Allies—He Determines to Continue the War, Without Dread of Consequences.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 27.

The following is the answer of President PEZ to the summons by the Allies to surrender:

HEADQUARTERS IN PARAGUAY,
Dec. 24, 1868—3 P. M.

The Marshal-President of the Republic of Paraguay might well hold himself excused from giving a written reply to your Excellencies, the Generals-in-Chief of the Allied armies engaged in war with the nation over which he presides, because of the tone and language unusual and inconsistent with the honor of a soldier and the dignity of a Chief Magistrate, with which your Excellencies have taken occasion to convey to me the intimation to lay down my arms within the space of twelve hours, in order to terminate so prolonged a struggle, threatening to throw upon my head the blood which has been already spilled, and which has yet to flow if I do not consent to the laying down of arms, and holding me responsible in person before my country, the nations which your Excellencies represent, and the civilized world. Nevertheless, I choose to impose upon myself this duty, rendering thus a tribute to that same blood, so generously poured out, as well by my people as by those with whom they fight, as also to the sentiment of religion, humanity and civilization, which your Excellencies invoke in your demand. These same sentiments are precisely those which influenced me more than two years since to rise above all the official discourtesy with which the elected ruler of my country has been treated in the war. I sought then at Zataitycora, in a conference with his Excellency the General-in-Chief of the Allied armies and President of the Argentine Republic, Brigadier-General Don BARTOLEMI MITRE, the reconciliation of the four sovereign States of South America, which had already begun to destroy themselves in a notable manner, and yet my initiative and most earnest effort met with no other reply than disregard and silence upon the part of the Allied Governments, and new and sanguinary battles upon the part of their armed representatives, as your Excellencies can bear witness. Since then I have seen more clearly the tendency of the war of the Allies against the existence of the Republic of Paraguay, and deploring the blood which has been shed in so many years of strife, I was silent, and placing the fate of my country and her generous sons in the hands of the God of nations, fought her enemies with the loyalty and earnestness I have shown and, I am still ready to continue fighting until the same God and our arms decide the definite fate of the cause.

Your Excellencies are good enough to advise me of the knowledge which you possess of the resources which I can actually command, believing that I also am aware of the numerical force of the Allied armies and their of resources, every day increasing. I have no such information but I have the experience of four years, during which this numerical force and those resources have never prevailed against the self-denial and courage of the Paraguayan soldier, who fights with the resolution of an honorable citizen and a Christian man, that a narrow grave may open for him in his country before he will see her in any manner humiliated.

Your Excellencies have had the goodness to remind me that the blood poured out at Hòròrà and Abay should have decided me to avoid the bloodshed of the 21st of the current month, but your Excellencies forget, without doubt, that these same actions have demonstrated in advance how certain is the dependence which I place on the self-denial of my compatriots, and that each drop of blood which falls to the earth is a new obligation to those who survive. And before such an example can my poor head be affrighted by the threat, so very unchivalrous, (permit me to call it so,) which your Excellencies have deemed it your duty to convey to me?

Your Excellencies have no right to accuse me before the Republic of Paraguay, my country, because I have defended her. I do defend her, and will yet defend her. She has imposed upon me this duty, and it is my glory to fulfill it to the last extremity; and, for the rest, leaving my deeds to history, I have an account only to my God; and if it be that blood must still be shed, He will take note of it, and of where the responsibility rests, I, for my part, am still disposed to treat for the termination of the war upon bases equally honorable to all the belligerents, but I am not disposed to hear one word as to the laying down of my arms, called for by your Excellencies, in order to treat for peace.

Thus, in my turn, I believe I comply with my imperative duty to religion, humanity and civilization, on the one hand, and with that which I owe to the unanimous cry which I have just heard from my friends, chiefs, officers and troops, to whom I have communicated the demand of your Excellencies, and with that which I owe to my own name and honor.

I ask your Excellencies to excuse my not quoting the date and hour of your notification, inasmuch as it bore none, and was received in my lines at 7½ o'clock this morning.

God keep your Excellencies many years.

(Signed,) FRANCISCO S. LOPEZ.

To their Excellencies, the Marshal Marquis DE CAXIAS, Colonel, Major HENRY CASTRO, and Brigadier-Generals JOHN A. GELLI and IVES.

Visit of the Vice-President to Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Sunday, June 27.

The Vice-President and Mrs. COLFAX left this city on Saturday morning for Newport, where they are the guests of THOS. COGGESHALL, Esq., an old friend of Mr. COLFAX. During the day they visited various places of interest, including Fort Adams, where they were received by General HUNT and staff with the Vice-President's salute from the guns of the fort. From Fort Adams the party were rowed in the Government barge across to Lime Rocks Light-house, and made a surprise call on Miss IDA LEWIS, to whom the Vice-President expressed the gratitude of the nation for her noble heroism, as manifested in saving eleven lives at various times at the risk of her own. To-day Mr. and Mrs. COLFAX attended church in the morning and afternoon. To-morrow morning they will leave Newport for Providence, where the Vice-President will have a reception of an hour in the City Hall, and then proceed by the midday train to Westerly, the residence of Hon. N. F. DIXON.

Political Affairs in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, June 26.

The Democratic primary election in this city yesterday resulted in the success of the delegation to the County Convention favorable to Mr. MCCOPPIN, the present incumbent, for Mayor.

Flour dull and a large stock on hand; sales at $4 50@$5 37½. Wheat—Choice, $1 55@$1 60. Legal Tenders, 74½.

Mining Stocks during the week were unusually quiet, all descriptions closing inactive and weak. The following are the quotations: Alpha, $23; Chollar, $320; Confidence, $44; Crown Point, $54; Empire Mill, $70; Gould & Curry, $11; Hale & Norcross, $146; Imperial, $80; Kentuck, $176; Occidental, $16; Ophir, $22; Overman, $100; Savage, $84; Sierra Nevada, $49; Yellow Jacket, 58.

Arrived—Ship *Seminole*, from New-York. Cleared—Ship *Radiant*, for New-York; *Regent*, for Liverpool, with 28,000 sacks wheat. Sailed—Ship *Alice M. Minott*, for Calais.

Arrival of the United States Steamer Narragansett at Key West with Yellow Fever on Board.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sunday, June 27.

The United States steamer *Narragansett* arrived here to-day with six officers and three men sick with yellow fever, but they are all doing well. She will sail for Portsmouth, N. H., to-morrow.

It is reported that the flag-ship *Contoocook* will also go North.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

RICHMOND, Va., June 27.—The funeral of KELLEY, who was shot by Captain CALAGHAN, o the Police, was attended this afternoon by a large crowd of citizens, notwithstanding a severe thunder-storm prevailed. The affair asf sumes a political cast, from KELLEY'S prominence as a Conservative politician.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—The inward-bound train on the Marietta Railroad struck an omnibus today while crossing the track at Ernest's Station, shattering it and seriously injuring the driver, and slightly injuring six passengers. There were sixteen passengers inside and one on top the omnibus.

LOUISVILLE, June 27.—GEORGE E. WEBSTER, an insurance agent, died to-day, from injuries received yesterday by falling from his horse.

WASHINGTON.

The Republican Split in Tennessee—The Democrats to Vote with the Senter Wing—Andrew Johnson after the Senatorship—Economy in the Public Departments—Finances of the Country.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sunday, June 27.

The political situation in Tennessee is attracting much attention here, and the condition of affairs in the Republican Party is being brought to the consideration of the President and Cabinet. The question of the enfranchisement of the citizens now disfranchised for disloyalty, is the principal issue before the people, and upon that question the Republican Party has split. Both parties have taken ground in favor of enfranchisement. The Senter Party in favor of immediate and unconditional, and the Stokes Party in favor of gradual enfranchisement by the removal of disabilities by the Legislature, as is now done by Congress under the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment. The most important new feature of the canvass is that the Democrats have fully decided not to nominate a candidate of their own, but to cast a solid vote for SENTER.

They hope thereby to secure the Legislature, which will enable them to carry out their policy and to send ANDY JOHNSON to the Senate in FOWLER'S place, to which end ANDY JOHNSON is heartily coöperating. BROWNLOW, strange as it may seem, and notwithstanding his bigoted and proscriptive course in the Senate last Spring, now coöperates with the Senter movement. His opponents claim that he does this because he and his friends are all now in office, and that if beaten their transactions in the State Government will be exposed. They further say that his personal prejudices and hates control him as usual. The latest intelligence received here indicates that the Senter movement will be pretty well swallowed up by the Democrats, and the majority of the Republicans of the State fear that its success will place the party in the position which it now occupies in Maryland.

The situation has been talked over by the President and several members of the Cabinet, but there is nothing yet to indicate which party will receive the countenance of the Administration. A majority of the Cabinet are known to prefer the success of Colonel STOKES, because they believe that with his election the supremacy of the Republican Party in the State would be maintained. There are very few appointments to be made for the State, so that not much influence can be exercised in that direction. A Supervisor of Internal Revenue will be made to-morrow by Secretary BOUTWELL and the President, which may afford some indication of the stand to be taken by the Administration. There are quite a number of Tennessee people here, urging some public recognition on the part of the President and Cabinet in behalf of one party or the other, but nothing has yet been done. From present indications it would seem that the sympathies of the Administration are with the Republicans who support STOKES, as against the coalition which supports SENTER.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The monthly debt statement for July 1 will not be delayed in consequence of the close of the fiscal year, though its showing will not be so favorable for the Government as will be the full returns for the year when received from all sources.

The currency balance yesterday was about $28,000,000, and will be about $30,000,000 by July 1. The gold certificates have increased largely and now represent about $30,000,000. The July gold interest will not appear changed off in the statement, save so much as may have been paid in advance, but there will remain in the Treasury after the interest warrants have been drawn, from $60,000,000 to $65,000,000 in gold.

The Treasury has redeemed nearly one million of three per cents. during the present month. The internal revenue receipts will be very heavy for the remaining three days of this month, and the total for the year will undoubtedly reach $158,000,000.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The statements in certain newspapers that the position of Secretary of the Navy was offered to Governor GEARY, and by him declined, or to JOHN CAMERON, Esq., are pronounced on the best authority to be wholly untrue.

ECONOMY IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

Hon. HENRY D. BARRON, Fifth Auditor, though but a short time in office, has already manifested a commendable zeal in reducing expenses to the lowest amount practicable, having due regard to justice, equity and the interests of the public service. The whole business of this office is being rearranged, and wherever practicable, expenses reduced. Latterly the allowances to assessors of internal revenue have been revised, and an equitable adjustment made by which a saving to the Treasury of $40,731 per annum is effected.

RETRENCHMENTS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to consolidate still further certain divisions in his office, viz.: The Revenue Cutter Service, the Marine Hospital and the Steamboat Inspection, now three separate divisions, will, on July 1, be merged into one, under the charge of Mr. DEVEREUX, now in the Revenue Cutter Division. This will dispense with from five to ten clerks. The total number of clerks dismissed from the Treasury since the beginning of the new Administration is considerably over six hundred. As an evidence of the earnestness of the Government in the matter of retrenchment and economy in the public expenditure, it can be stated that the new fiscal year will begin with a reduction in the army expenditure of $20,000,000 per annum, caused by the reduction of the force by the number of twenty thousand men. The number of civilian employes of the army, which on the first of March last was 10,000, has been reduced to 4,000, thus saving $6,000,000 per annum from that source, or altogether a reduction of $26,000,000 in the army expenditure for the next year is already a fact well accomplished. This renders it possible to bring the total army expenditure within the limit of the Appropriation bill, provided there is no protracted war.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Dr. CHARLES A. FOSTER has been appointed Collector of Customs for Vickburg, and HAMILTON TAYLOR for Port Shieldsboro, Gulf Coast, Miss. The widow of the late incumbent was an applicant for the latter place, strongly recommended by Senators HARRIS and KELLOGG, but it was decided by Secretary BOUTWELL that women are not eligible to such offices.

J. B. MANN, Esq., of Massachusetts, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the Fifth Auditor's Office, vice T. M. SMITH, of Indiana, resigned.

NEW STEAM NAVIGATION ENTERPRISE.

An association styling itself the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company of New-York, and composed of HIRAM WALBRIDGE, of New-York, HENRY T. BLOW, of Missouri, W. H. GLEESON, of Florida, TRENHOLM, of South Carolina, and others, have issued a memorial, accompanied by a bill to be presented at the next session of Congress, asking the Government to aid a line of mail steamers between New-York and Norfolk, Va., and the Mediterranean ports and ports of the East by the Suez Canal. They propose to establish the line by the aid of subsidies from the Southern States, and ask a contract for fifteen years from the Post Office Department, at the rate of $12,000 per week for the carrying of the mails. It is looked upon as a purely Southern movement, and is one of the agencies by which it will be endeavored to turn the immigration tide Southward.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

The friends of Chief Justice CHASE are by no means pleased with the recent newspaper statements relative to his present political attitude and future political intentions. There is no authority whatever for their publication so far as he is concerned, and the talk about his siding with this party or that in the South has no foundation in fact. Mr. CHASE is engaged solely in attending to his official duties, and all prophecies and surmises as to his aspirations and ideas are pure guesses put afloat by persons inimical to his interests.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The joint stock company which erected the Young Men's Christian Association building in this city some time ago, and which is one of our finest structures outside the Government departments, announces its readiness to pay the July interest on its stock. The undertaking has been entirely successful.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 27.

CUBAN AFFAIRS—BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

For some days several prominent Cubans holding official relations to the Revolutionary Government of Cuba have been in Washington, and had interviews with the President and several members of the Cabinet, and prominent Senators and Representatives. The assurances given them of earnest sympathy with the Cubans in their struggle for independence, and the desire to render practical aid to the cause, give their representatives in this city much satisfaction. They state that a Government agent will be sent to ascertain the strength and prospects of the revolutionists, and, if favorable, it is their opinion the belligerent rights of the Cubans will be recognized by the Government.

TONNAGE OF DANISH AND AMERICAN VESSELS.

The following is a translation of the instructions to the Danish Customs officer in behalf of the reciprocal exemption from readmeasurement of Danish and United States vessels:

DEPARTMENT OF THE REVENUE,
COPENHAGEN, ——, 1869.

The Government of the United States have issued orders to the effect that the measurement of Danish ships taken on or after the 1st of October, 1867, and in conformity with the rules of the law relating to the measurement of ships in Denmark, shall be acknowledged in the United States harbors; so that, in consequence, no Danish ship carrying certificates of registry and measurement shall be subject to readmeasurement in the said harbors, but they shall be considered as having the tonnage indicated in the Danish certificate in the same manner, to the same extent and for the same purpose as the tonnage of the American certificate of registry is accounted to the American ships; with the exception, however, that no deduction from the total tonnage is allowed for the space occupied by the crew in sailing vessels, and by the crew and the engine in steam vessels.

Therefore, and in reference to paragraph 1 (cfr., paragraph 15) in the law of March 13, 1867, relating to the measurement of ships in Denmark, ships belonging to the United States and carrying American certificates of registry shall, from the 1st of July, 1869, not be subject to readmeasurement in our harbors; but the tonnage indicated in their certificates of registry shall be valid in all cases, in the same manner and to the same extent as the tonnage ascertained by the Danish certificate—the same deduction for space occupied by crew and engine as would have been made according to the Danish regulation if the ship had been Danish—having been made from the total tonnage contained in the American certificate, which corresponds to the total tonnage after Danish measurement. The above is hereby communicated to the Customs officers for their guidance; and they are requested to call the attention of the ships' officers to this regulation.

Collector GRINNELL, by direction of the Solicitor of the Treasury, will sell the steamer *Virgin*, now lying at Hoboken, by auction on the 2d of July next. This steamer came into the possession of the Government as a part of the assets of Mr. MAY, formerly Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans.

THE POLITCAL CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

Both of the political parties in Virginia are making increased efforts in the canvass, and it is generally conceded there will be a close contest. General VAN WYCK, of New-York, will start tomorrow for Fredericksburg, Richmond, and other places, to make speeches for the Wells ticket, by invitation of the Republican State Central Committee.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Reports have been received from all the national banks of New-York under the late call, and an abstract of their condition will soon be ready for publication.

THE COLORED PRINTER DOUGLASS.

The members of the Typographical Union of this city, apart from those who are employed in the Government Printing Office, have obtained 200 signatures to their address to the President of the National Typographical Union, asking him to interpose and protect them from impending evils, even though the revocation of the charter of No. 101 and the granting of a new charter be necessary to do so. Several printers from the Government Printing Office were excused from signing the address, as it set forth that that establishment was virtually out of the union, and, in printers' phrase, was "a rat office." It will be recollected that the National Union declared the colored compositor DOUGLASS a "rat," and that a majority of the union of this city a week ago prevented a vote from being taken on the application of DOUGLASS for membership.

ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

It has been officially announced to the British Minister at this capital that an international exhibition of the products of workmen's labor will be held at London in 1870, and Mr. THORNTON has been requested to make the matter known to the citizens of the United States, which he will proceed to do when more fully advised regarding details. The great aim of this exhibition is to develop personal labor throughout the world, and encourage an interest and pride in the works of individual creation, a matter of deep interest to employes everywhere and to society at large. There is authority for making this representation in advance of more particular details, which will soon be communicated to the American workingmen and employers.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Order of General Canby Establishing Quarantine Regulations for Hampton Roads.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, June 25, 1869.

The arrival in the Capes, on Tuesday last, of the schooner *Mary E. Fernrick*, with yellow fever on board, was duly telegraphed to General CANBY at Richmond, which caused the following order to be issued in regard to Quarantine at this port. It was received here to-day and is as follows:

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 75.
HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, June 22, 1869.

In order to prevent the introduction of infectious or contagious diseases by vessels coming from infected ports the following Quarantine regulations for Hampton Roads are hereby established and will go into effect without delay:

1. All vessels having infectious or contagious diseases on board, and all vessels from ports infected with yellow fever, cholera or any contagious or infectious diseases, will, before entering Hampton Roads, when from infected ports, but having no cases of sickness on board, heave to near the Rip Raps in the daytime, and anchor there at night; and when from infected ports, with cases of sickness on board, they will anchor at the yellow buoy, near the Willoughby Spit light-ship, hoist a yellow flag at the mainmast head and await inspection and orders from the Quarantine officer.

2. All vessels from ports where yellow fever, cholera or other contagious or infectious diseases prevail, but having had no cases during the passage, will be quarantined for fifteen days and thoroughly fumigated.

3. All vessels which have had yellow fever, cholera or other contagious or infectious diseases on board during the passage, or after the arrival at Quarantine, shall be quarantined for the period of fifteen days after the termination of the last case, and thoroughly fumigated.

4. The Quarantine Officer will assign vessels to the positions they will occupy while in Quarantine, and may change their position whenever stormy weather or other circumstances may render any change necessary. Vessels while undergoing Quarantine will be entirely under the control of the Quarantine Officer, and no vessel shall pass beyond or leave the place assigned it without his written permission.

5. All communication between vessels at Quarantine or between them and shore will be prevented, and no boat will be permitted to go alongside such vessel, for any purpose whatever, except under the written permission or direct superintendence of the Quarantine Officer, and no vessel will be allowed to discharge any portion of her cargo save by his direction and permission.

6. It will be the duty of the Quarantine Officer to board every vessel as soon as practicable after her arrival, to ascertain whether any sickness exists on board or has occurred during the voyage, and the nature of the same. To facilitate the acquisition of this information he is authorized to examine the log-book and manifests and to examine the Captain, officers, crew or any of the passengers under oath, a complete list of whose names it will be the duty of the Captain to furnish.

7. Should it be deemed advisable to establish storehouses on shore for persons or merchandise pronounced to be infected, it will be the duty of the Quarantine Officer to designate localities and prescribe regulations for the same.

8. Masters of vessels and pilots in charge will be held responsible for any violation of the above regulations.

9. The senior medical officer on duty at Fort Monroe will be *ex officio* the Quarantine Officer, assisted by such other medical officers as may be on duty at that post, and to facilitate the execution of the foregoing order the steamtug *William F. Taylor* will be placed under his exclusive control.

By command of Brevet Major-General CANBY.
LOUIS V. CAZEARC, A. D. C. and A. A. G.

Upon the receipt of the above order, Brevet Colonel GEORGE E. COOPER, Post Surgeon, who is the senior medical officer on duty here, issued the following instructions to pilots bringing vessels into Hampton Roads from ports south of Cape Hatteras, and from all ports declared foul or infected:

UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STATION,
FORTRESS MONROE, VA., June 25, 1869.

1. In bringing in vessels which have sailed from infected ports, but which have no sickness on board, direct that a flag be hoisted at the mainmast head, and carry them, in the daytime, to the yellow buoy at the upper edge of the Middle Ground, some two miles distant in a westerly direction from the red buoy placed at the entrance to Elizabeth River; anchor there, in good holding ground, out of the way of vessels passing to or from the James River, and await the inspection of the Quarantine Officer. Should they come in during the night, anchor them near the Rip Raps, and keep at anchor until visited by the Quarantine Officers.

2. Anchor all vessels with yellow fever, cholera, small-pox or other contagious diseases on board, on the south edge of the shore, Willoughby light-ship bearing south by east. Hoist a flag at the mainmast head and await the inspection of the Quarantine Officer. Should the sea, however, be heavy, or the weather very threatening, do not await the Quarantine Officer, but bring the vessel immediately to the inner Quarantine ground, near the yellow buoy, and then await inspection.

3. Instruct all masters of vessels that no communication with the shore will be permitted until the Quarantine Officer shall have declared the vessels clean and free from disease, and that all communication with infected vessels will be carried on only through the Quarantine boat and under charge of the Quarantine Officer. GEORGE E. COOPER,
Surgeon United States Army, Superintendent of Quarantine.

Colonel COOPER is an old and experienced army surgeon, and has spent some ten years of his life on the frontier of Texas and in Mexico. He is thoroughly conversant with all the contagious diseases peculiar to that climate, and will attend to the Quarantine duties here in person.

The tug *William F. Taylor*, Captain HUDGINS, which is ordered to report to him for this duty, is an iron steamer belonging to the State, and is used during the Winter by the oyster inspector. She was the Quarantine steamer here last Summer, and is very well adapted for the duties.

THE FILLIBUSTERS.

Unverified Reports of their Return—The Expedition Probably far on its Way.

It was currently reported yesterday that the Cuban fillibusters who left Hoboken and vicinity on tug-boats, on Saturday evening, had been intercepted in the Bay by revenue cutters, and were obliged to return, greatly disappointed that they were not able to reach the steamer *Quaker City*, which awaited them at the Narrows. Careful inquiries, however, failed to verify the report, and it is now probable that the expeditionary vessel is on her way to Cuba with a daring and hostile regiment of men on board.

General GIOACORIA, who is said to have chief command of the expedition, has been identified with the Cubean movement in this City since its inception; but was more fortunate than the other leaders in eluding the United States authorities. He was selected for his position on account of his thorough acquaintance with the topography of the island, and also because he had a practical and theoretical knowledge of war, having been educated as a soldier and serving in several South American wars. Colonel W. A. C. RYAN, whose redoubtable exploits have been frequently spoken of, ranks nearly equal with General GIOACRIA. He was formerly a Union scout in the Army of the Shenandoah. He is the reputed owner of a large and wealthy village on the line of the Pacific Railroad, and moreover, editor of a newspaper. Colonel CURRIER, also one of the officers of the expedition, was in command of a Massachusetts regiment during the late rebellion.

VENEZUELA.

Reconstruction of the Ministry—Its Present Elements—Increase of Import Duties—Trade and Finance.

Advices from Venezuela are to June 5.

There had been a reconstruction of the Ministry. Owing to the dissatisfaction felt at the policy of President MONAGAS, all the Ministers resigned. MONAGAS accepted the resignation of some, appointing new men in their places, and the rest were prevailed upon to resume office. The new Ministry stands as follows: Interior, Señor AMENGUAL; Finances, Dr. N. PAREJO; War and Marine, General C. SOUBLETTE; Public Credit, Señor N. LINARES; Foreign Relations, Señor ROJAS PAUL; Public Works, F. CONDE.

The first Sunday in August next has been fixed for the election of President for the term commencing Feb. 20, 1870. Some of the revolutionists present PEDRO MANUEL ROJAS, of Barinas, as their candidate; others Ex-President FALCON; others GUZMAN BLANCO; and others MONAGAS, the acting President.

Congress has adjourned without doing anything for the immediate relief of the country. A law had been passed increasing the import duties twenty per cent. for a period of twenty months from the 30th of April last, but on the 31st ult. the National Executive declared wheat flour to be exempt from the additional duty. It had been decreed by that body that from the 11th of May last the navigation of the Orinoco and the Lakes of Valencia and Maracaibo should be thrown open to merchant steam vessels owned by foreigners and sailing under foreign flags. During ten years all machinery, fixtures and necessary combustibles for the said vessels are to be exempt from duty. The dues to be paid to the various States are not to exceed those on Venzeuelan vessels, and no questions arising from this decree can be made subjects of international claims.

The Falconists were still conspiring for the restoration of their late chief to power, and everything indicated a fresh rising by them all over the country before long. General PACHANO, one of his adherents, arrived recently from Europe with a large quantity of arms and ammunition, which were to have been landed at Coro, but they were too late, FALCON having already gone into exile at Curacoa. They had consequently been taken to that place until an opportunity should offer of using them.

Trade was dull everywhere, and there was much misery prevailing among the people in the towns.

Piece of Mexican Pottery Found in Auburn.

From the Auburn Advertiser, June 26.

Mr. SHALES, a laborer at work for General SEGOINE, while excavating yesterday for a cellarway at the west end of the house the General is building on Easterly-avenue, struck upon a large piece of ancient pottery which rested on a nest of small boulders, and within quite a large deposit of wood coals. It was about three feet below the surface of the ground, which had not been stirred there, except by slight plowing, since the settlement of the country by the whites. It was evident from the shape, thickness and position of the vessel, that it was placed there for cooking purposes in a cavity in the ground dug out for that purpose, and that the deposit of wood coals was made by the burning of wood from time to time under and around it. It has been ascertained, we believe, that the Mexican Indians, usually called Alleghans, who used that kind of pottery for cooking purposes, were driven away from Fort Hill by the Iroquois, during the century previous to the discovery of America by COLUMBUS. According to that computation, this piece of pottery must have been placed where it was found at least 450 years ago. As the pottery of the ancient Alleghans is clearly distinguishable from all others, it being two inches thick and composed very largely of pulverized mica and flint stone, this discovery furnishes another item of evidence that the mound-builders of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys did come up as far as Auburn before they were repulsed.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

From the Missouri to the Pacific Ocean by Rail.

The Plains, the Great American Desert, the Rocky Mountains.

One Hundred Hours from Omaha to San Francisco.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, June 18, 1869.

My trip over the Pacific Railroad, from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, from Omaha to San Francisco, though presenting no very extraordinary experiences, was made under some new conditions of travel; and it was altogether so delightful a trip, and so fruitful in ministrations to the eye and the imagination, that it may be writen out at somewhat greater length than could be wished. Still, as it is manifest that this jaunt is destined, when its varied attractions become known, to be the most popular of all pleasure-rides, I believe it will be worth while setting down the full details of the journey; and, as well to preserve the unity of the subject as to make the letter, if possible, a *vade mecum* for the tourist, I shall embody the whole story in a single epistle, which will carry the reader from Omaha to San Francisco.

We are at Omaha. By whatever route one comes from the East, one lands there, that being the eastern terminus of the Pacific Railroad. The time-table of the Union Pacific road is so arranged as to make a close connection with the two great lines from the East—the Chicago and Northwest, and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Roads. This time is 4:20 P. M. If you chose, however, you may lie over a day or two at Omaha and spend the time pleasantly and profitably in viewing the town—one of the most remarkable of Western railroad improvisations, and visiting the workshops of the Union Pacific Railroad, which are on a colossal scale. There are several very fair hotels in Omaha, and unless one is excessively finical, he may be quite comfortable in his tarry here.

It had been my intention, on this trip, to go only as far as Ogden, there diverge to Salt Lake, and finish the trans-continental ride after some stay in the City of the Saints. When, however, the Chicago and Northwest train came into Omaha, on Saturday afternoon, I found occasion to alter my resolution. I learnt that the train was to take out two of the Pullman palace cars on their initial trip across the continent, and that Colonel PULLMAN himself was along, and with him some of my old journalistic friends—SIMONTON, of the Associated Press, Governor BROSS, of the Chicago *Tribune*, and some others; so the invitation to join the party was not to be refused. Accordingly, at 4:20 P. M., Sunday, we rolled out of the station at Omaha and started westward on our long jaunt.

I see I have spoken above of our "party," but in truth this was no prearranged excursion—it merely happened, as I have said, that Colonel PULLMAN was introducing his new cars on the Pacific Road and he invited a few passengers to ride with him. The Pullman "Palace Sleeping Car" has long been known at the West, where, early in the history of railroad travel, the necessity of making very long journeys suggested the desirability of mitigating, by all the appliances of art, the manifold discomforts incident to these extended rides. This *desideratum* has been admirably realized by the contrivances and adaptations of GEORGE M. PULLMAN, of Chicago, who has done more than all living men to lift railroad travel to the level of a fine art. The drawing-room sleeping car was so perfect a success that the inventor conceived the notion of adding thereto a dining or hotel car; and about a year ago these were put on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Road, where they are giving such entire satisfaction that their universal use on all long railroads can hardly be a matter of doubt. Let me now say a word as to these cars on the Pacific Road. The Pullman sleeping car was early introduced on the Union Pacific Railroad, but the dining car has not till now been added; while on the Central Pacific neither the sleeping nor the dining car has yet found a place. It was Mr. PULLMAN'S purpose on this excursion to carry both cars clear across the whole stretch of the road, and leave it to the officers and the public to say whether they desired their permanent introduction. There was little chance of hesitation in this matter; and since our arrival here I understand that both styles of the palace car are speedily to be put upon both roads. This is a conclusion on which the traveling public are to be congratulated. In describing, therefore, the absolutely luxurious circumstances under which we made the ride from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean—a ride thus rendered not only tolerable but comfortable, and not only comfortable but a perpetual delight—I am only foreshadowing what all who desire so to do will presently be able to realize in their own experience.

Well, now we are rushing out into the ocean of the Plains, and we have time to take a look about us and see how we are situated. Behind our locomotive are a couple of baggage cars, then three for passengers, lastly the two Pullman cars—the dining and sleeping palaces, the latter in rear. We have 140 passengers on board, all told. We are seated in the sleeping car, which well merits the name of "palace," only that there is no inhabitant of a palace, no Prince, Monarch or Czar on earth who rides so royally or with such *persicos apparatus* of comfort, luxury and splendor.

Add to this that we have excellent company with us. There is BROSS, an old-time traveler in the regions of the New West, a victim of the fascinations of the Rocky Mountains, who

> "Cannot rest from travel, but will drink
> Life to the lees,"

full of varied informations, and preserving in his ripe age an uncommon boyish freshness of sentiment and joy of nature; there is MCCOOK, the new Governor of Colorado, of which Territory he was a citizen when the war broke out, and who will leave us at Cheyenne, whence he diverges southward to Denver; there is FITCH, of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, and WAITE of the Breevoort House, New-York, *facile princeps* of hotel-keepers and rhymsters, who plays the part of "mine host" on this occasion, and Mr. ELLIOTT, who with BEN. HOLLADAY is building a railroad away up into and through Oregon, and entertains us with vivid delineations of the scenic marvels of that wondrous region, and Professor MILLER, of Chicago, an eminent physician of that city; and finally our little society is graced by the presence of Mesdames PULLMAN, SIMONTON, FITCH, ELLIOTT, BROSS and the *spirituelle* Miss JEANIE STEWART, of Chicago.

We are in the prairies, a stretch of fine, rolling country that runs west for two hundred miles or more and then "gives" into the dead-level of the *Plains* proper. Sitting by the car window, you shall watch away into the gloaming and as long as light lasts, and you will see all the way a country that will perfectly recall Iowa, (if you came by the Chicago and Northwest,) or Northwestern Missouri, (if you came by St. Louis,) a country undulating in gentle swells, and graced with woods which, though not dense, are delightful to the eye—delightsome especially in reminiscence when, twenty-four hours afterward, you find yourself in the vast treeless Plains. This whole region and that for three hundred miles further to the West is watered by the Platte and its affluents, which render it rich for all the uses of agriculture. Its manifold attractions added to the cheapness of land and the facilities of the railway are rapidly settling it up, and we all agreed it would be a nice thing to own a thousand acres anywhere around there. We were amazed at the number of fine, fresh-looking places we sped by—real *homes*, environed by wide-spreading tilled fields; and, from the ladies there came many an exclamation of delight at the sight of the pretty cottages embowered in trees and looking like the abodes of love and joy, and plenty, as, let us hope, they are.

A couple of hours out, dinner was announced—an "event" to those of us who had yet to experience what it is to eat in one of PULLMAN'S hotels on wheels; so stepping into the car next forward of our sleeping palace, we found ourselves in the dining car, the "International," which, O, muse of gastronomy, inspire me with language fitly to describe!

And first as to the mechanism, &c, of the car itself. The "International" is about sixty feet long by ten feet wide, and is supported on eight-wheeled trucks, giving sixteen wheels to the car. This arrangement, and an elaborate combination of steel springs, secures such steadiness that no serious jolting unsettles a dish. The body of the vehicle is of wondrous strength, its exterior marvelous fine, while its use is indicated to the outside view by its decorations in carvings and paintings representing fish, fruits, game, &c. This car is devoted exclusively to the purposes of cooking and dining. Midway between the two ends of the car, and occupying its entire width save a narrow passage to the left, is located a compact kitchen, specially designed for the Pullman car, and a marvel of economy of space and of adaptation of means to ends it is. I am not learned in the mysteries of the *batterie de cuisine*, but I have it from an expert that it affords facilities for the last triumphs of cookery, and as the proof of the pudding is the eating thereof, I can bear personal witness to the amazing successes realized in that *adytum* of gastronomy.

Now, you may imagine that the presence of a kitchen in the dining car is a sacrifice of æsthetics to necessity; but such is not the case, for the apartment is so effectually encased in rich mirrors and carved decorations that you would not dream it to be a kitchen, while the ventilation is so perfect that not the faintest intimation that cooking is going on reaches the nostrils. Immediately beneath the kitchen floor, and communicating by trap doors, are dust-proof ice-boxes and provision cellar, in which are packed the fresh meats and the butter, eggs, and other edibles requiring cool quarters.

Having inspected the *cuisine*, we come to the dining-saloons, which occupy the two ends of the car. In each of these are placed six tables, making twelve in all; and as at each table four can sit comfortably, forty-eight persons may dine at the same time. These tables are portable, and may be promptly stowed away out of sight. Attached to the side of the car, by each table, is a bell, one stroke upon which instantly brings a waiter to your side. The interior of the dining-saloon is elegantly finished in black walnut, mounted with silver, while all the appointments are in perfect taste, and the effect is strikingly pleasing.

It was a revelation to us, that first dinner on Sunday; and though we continued to dine for four days, and had as many breakfasts and suppers, our whole party never ceased to admire the perfection of the arrangements and the marvelous results achieved. Upon tables covered with snowy linen and garnished with services of solid silver, Ethiop waiters, flitting about in spotless white, placed as by magic a repast at which DELMONICO himself could have had no occasion to blush; and indeed in some respects it would be hard for that distinguished *chef* to match our *menu*; for, in addition to all that ordinarily makes up a first-chop dinner, had we not our antelope steak, (the gourmet who has not experienced *this*—bah! what does he know of the feast of fat things?) our delicious mountain brook-trout, our choice fruits and berries, and, sauce piquant and unpurchaseable, our sweet-scented appetite-compelling air of the prairies? You may depend upon it, we all did justice to the good things; and, as we washed them down with bumpers of sparkling Krug, while we sped along at the rate of thirty miles an hour, agreed it was the *fastest* living we had ever experienced. (We beat that, however, two days afterward, when we made *twenty-seven miles in twenty-seven minutes*, while our Champagne glasses filled to the brim spilled not a drop!) After dinner we repaired to our drawing-room car, and, as it was Sabbath eve, intoned some of the grand old hymns—"Praise God from whom," &c.; "Shining Shore," "Coronation," &c.—the voices of the men singers and of the women singers blending sweetly in the evening air, while our train, with its great, glaring Polephemus eye, lighting up long vistas of prairie, rushed into the night and the Wild. Then to bed in luxurious couches, where we slept the sleep of the just, and only awoke the next morning, (Monday,) at 6 o'clock, to find ourselves at the crossing of the North Platte, 300 miles from Omaha.

We were on the Plains! The night had borne us athwart the parallels of prairie, and effected a transformation-scene in the meantime. The undulations of ground have flattened into a perfect level. The fair aspect of woods has disappeared, save where along the margin of the Platte the cotton-wood skirts the stream. Still, though the atmosphere holds not here moisture enough to gladden the earth with trees, it has sufficient power of condensation to grow grasses and flowers, on which the eye rests lovingly, and excellent herbage for cattle; and I could see that though the land was not now of that fat, black humus we had noted, yet where the plow had upturned a furrow it exposed rich soil, so that, with irrigation, agriculture might here win indefinite triumphs. Who can doubt its vast future—a future swiftly advancing into actual present, for the population of Nebraska has trebled in three years, and last year she increased her corn area by 16,147 acres, or twenty-five per cent.

The ride had already carried us beyond the region of settlements. The embryo towns, such as "Fremont," are passed, and we bid adieu to cultivated farms, and only occasional "stations" appear. One of these, named "Brady Island," we passed early Monday morning; but its whole appurtenance, besides the wooden depot house, consists of some half dozen rude adobe huts, one of which bore the strange device, "Star Saloon." Here, stopping a moment, I exchanged a few words with some of my old friends of the Fifth Cavalry, several companies of which are stationed hereabouts. They pointed out to me their camp, called "Pawnee Camp," a mile off down by the Platte, (along whose margin we had been railing it,) where the eye caught sight of the white tents of the officers glistening in the morning sun. Then comes "McPherson," 277 miles from Omaha. Here there are fine workshops of the Union Pacific Railroad, and a round-house with twenty stalls for locomotives. Fourteen miles further on is "North Platte Station," where a little congeries of wooden buildings is gathering, principally "saloons." (The large and well-appointed eating-house at this place was unfortunately burned down a few weeks ago, and until this is rebuilt, or PULLMAN gets on his running hotel, wayfarers must needs satisfy themselves with such goods as the local gods provide.) This station is situate at the point of confluence of the two tributaries which form the Platte River, and named respectively the North Platte and the South Platte—the former taking its rise up in the "home of the Crows," Dakota; the latter among the hills of Colorado. From the point of junction the main stream flows easterly till it pours its waters into the Missouri River, a few miles below Omaha. It is now a swift-flowing, turbulent, muddy stream, (for we are in the June rise;) it is said at all times to have a treacherous, quicksandy bottom, and many a story of adventure, perilous or amusing, did such of our com panions as had been old-time pilgrims on the Plains, recount from personal experience or hearsay. But this is all changed, and now the iron horse bears us swiftly over the substantial viaduct which spans the stream, leaving us in blissful ignorance of the dangers of the passage of the Platte.

For ourselves, we were at this time engaged in the agreeable occupation of breakfasting in our palace dining car, and a charming reunion we had. Having already come 300 miles on the Pacific Road, and dined and slept in the train, we had by this time a tolerably fair notion of what the whole ride was to be. I wish I could describe to you the consciousness of grateful surprise with which we now began to realize that, instead of the experience of the dangers, hardships and discomforts of which we had read as incident to crossing the continent by rail, we were going to have a really charming jaunt. I suppose it will be conceded that, as newspaper men, we started out with as accurate a notion as the public generally has as to what we might expect on our trip. Yet I will make a clean breast of it and confess that we had looked forward to the prospect with a good many ominous forebodings. We had been informed that the Union Pacific Road was in very bad condition; that we would suffer for eating and sleeping accommodations; that we would incur great delays; that we would run imminent risks of accident and possible danger of the knife of the merciless Sioux or Cheyenne. It is possible that, being old campaigners, we might, so far as ourselves were concerned, have looked forward to the possibility or even the certainty of such experiences without great trepidation; but then several of my companions had their wives, and not only their wives, but families of small children, and though *we* might "get along," how would it be with those who required so much more delicate surroundings; and, if *safe*, we had anxiously asked, will they be *comfortable?*

There was now no room for these questions. They had answered themselves. The stories we had heard were the grossest libels, and, as our friends gathered around the breakfast table, the common remark was, "Well, the Pacific Railroad don't seem to be so much of a failure after all, does it?" In fact the Union Pacific Road, so far as we had come, was not only a *good* road, but we agreed we had never ridden on a better; while those of our party who had come over the Chicago and Northwestern Road to Omaha asserted that no comparison could be made between the quality of that road and the quality of the Union Pacific. Indeed, when one comes to look into the matter, it is manifest that the Union Pacific could hardly *be* a poor road, for through a stretch of hundreds and hundreds of miles there is a *natural* roadbed of indefinite extent, affording facilities for making a track of unsurpassed excellence. Of these facilities the constructors have fully availed themselves, and as the best of iron has been used, and the ends of the rails are all secured by the "fish" joint, the road for a thousand miles is all that could be desired. Then, as to the *comfort* of this mode of travel, if I have succeeded in conveying to the mind of the reader the faintest impression of our own experience, he will readily perceive that we had nothing to desire, both as to ease and elegance. We had with us a good many Californians who had frequently made the voyage from New-York to San Francisco by steamer, and they never tired contrasting the comfort of our railroad trip with the discomforts of the sea passage, the heat of the isthmus, &c.

So we whirled forward all day Monday over the prairies. It was a divine day;

> "'Twas one of the charmed days
> When the genius of God doth blow."

And such days are many here. Let us note some of their aspects. And first of all you have overhead a cloudless sky of intense and spiritual azure, that woos the gaze for many a long hour and stirs inexpressible thoughts and yearnings. Around you, stretching on all hands, and sweeping an apparently limitless periphery, is the earth-ocean of the Plains, of the hue of the emerald, save where, far off on the rim of the horizon, it wears the seeming of purple weather; while close on our left as we traveled that day was the South Platte, running like a silver thread through the meadow and dotted with many a green islet. Then, bathing all these is the air of the Plains—that wonderful dry, pure atmosphere, charged with finer essences which have the power to unlock all the avenues of sensibility—to vivify, intoxicate, inspire.

Well, you will have to feed your imagination on these aspects of nature—to absorb and saturate yourself with impressions of unclouded sky and far-reaching vision; for aside from nature there is nothing to be seen. Of life you will behold but little—perhaps a few antelope, which go scampering off to one side of the railroad, wondering what this snorting invasion of their primeval domain may mean; perhaps a plover fluttering its wide wings or a pelican showing its white belly far up against the sky; but of man nothing or next to nothing: though, yes, there is something—there are here and there the bones of oxen recalling the weary journeyings of pilgrims across these Plains in by-gone days, and there is now the railroad on which you are borne, the telegraph line by your side—an enterprise colossal enough to match the feature of the mighty nature which environs you.

Let the reader imagine these scenes and experiences lasting through a stretch of five hundred miles. We make this within twenty four hours from the time of leaving Omaha, so that this brings us up to the afternoon of Monday. We have passed over the first great geographical division of the vast region between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean. This is the region of the Plains, "the grandest of all glacial deposits," according to Agassiz. And now a change comes over the scene. It is true, you have been actually rising at the rate of ten feet to the mile for the entire five hundred miles, but without being in the least conscious of ascent; while the wide-stretching prairie has presented no height to break the monotony of vision or rest the peering eye. At length, all of a sudden, there bursts upon your joyous gaze the figure of distant peaks. It is our first view of the Rocky Mountains. It is Long's Peak, full ninety miles off! Presently these heights increase upon us, and rise in front and on either hand—rising in terrace after terrace, till on the topmost crown you descry veils of fleecy splendor which might be taken for clouds, only that they are more intense than the clouds with which they mingle; and you see at length that 'tis the sheen of snows, which, blending with the illuminated glories of the opened heavens, might form the pathway for the white feet of ascending and descending angels.

And to these features, which of course are constant in the landscape, was added an atmospheric spectacle of rare grandeur. For while in our front was this splendor, which I have faintly limned, we saw on turning round, in our rear and filling the whole eastern rim of the horizon, a stupendous black cloud, which proved to be big with one of the terrible storms of the Plains. We had passed swiftly through it, however, had run the gauntlet and left it to wreak its vengeance behind us and form a pillar of cloud that glowered in direful contrast with the revelations of glory and the pillar of fire ahead.

It was amid such scenes that our train came to a halt at Cheyenne at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Monday. This is the diverging point for Denver, 110 miles south by stage. By stage, as yet, though we saw the railroad track, all of which is completed and bridged, and it will probably be ironed this year. I suppose Cheyenne is not what it was a year or two ago, before the railroad passed far beyond it. It is certainly not the kind of place described by the letter-writers—the pandemonium where lawless human nature displayed its wildest excesses. It is yet rough enough, to be sure, but is no longer the scene of the old-time carnivals of crime. Its situation as the terminus of the Colorado Railroad and capital of the new Territory of Wyoming ought to make it a place of considerable importance, and it has a look of bustle and business, as though it felt the stirrings of its future. I inquired of three distinct individuals the population, and got from each the same figure—1,500; so I presume we may consider that the actual tally—or, at least, as the number which all Cheyenne has agreed upon.

Cheyenne is situated at the foot of the Black Hills, the most easterly spur of the great Rocky Mountain system. It lies itself 6,000 feet above the sea level. Here, therefore, begins the second grand geographical division of the trans-Mississippi country—the Mountain Plateau region.

The character of this country—the marked transition from the Plains—does not fail to declare itself to the observer. Yet the reader will misapprehend the aspect of what he is to find, if he fancies that one sees here imposing mountain scenery: *that* he will find in abundance by-and-by, but not here; for, though the massive forms of those mountains, which constitute the Rocky Mountain system, are in sight, off in the distance, yet one seems to be moving all the time only on an elevated broken plateau. Your altitude addresses itself rather to the sensibility than to the sight. You have the *sense* of being up, up, at a great height. And so you are, indeed, for when we had gone a couple of hours beyond Cheyenne, to Sherman, we were on the highest summit of the entire railroad line—eight thousand two hundred feet. The air here became thin and wintry, and is so even under a July sun; so after an hour or two spent in watching the variegated forms of broken rock and huge chasms over which we passed, and the snow-caps darkening in the mirk, we were glad to turn in early.

When we arose Tuesday morning, we were just crossing a fork of the North Platte a few miles East of Rawlins, which is seven hundred and ten miles West of Omaha, and which we reached by six in the morning. I may note, as one of the evidences of the varied improvements which the Union Pacific is making in its road, that the temporary wooden bridge over this fork of the Platte (whose banks form a deep chasm) has just been replaced by a substantial stone structure; and perhaps such proofs that the Company is doing its duty are as deserving of mention as are the flaws that a hypercritical eye may discover here and there. At Rawlins the railroad has a collection of large and finely-built workshops. Besides these, Rawlins has perhaps a hundred buildings—if houses that are more canvas than anything else can be called *buildings*. Nevertheless, I think very likely Rawlins is "standing" for quite a future of its own.

But what a scene of desolation met our view and surrounded us, that whole day's journey! Here is, indeed, the Great American Desert—a vast barren basin, utterly destitute of life, devoid of living streams, a Sahara without a single relieving oasis, truly, the Valley of the Shadow of Death! I had been anxious to see sage bush, of which I had read so much; well, here it was in hideous profusion, a sort of devil's herbage whereof no living creature may eat. I had also wanted to visit the Alkali Plains—and here *they* were, stretching out in their white barrenness, altogether unlovely to the human vision! Anon the scene takes on new aspects of *morne* and melancholic grandeur. Great bare and mottled rocks rise up on every side to close in the landscape, which every now and then opens into new vistas of picturesque desolation, where succeed each other blasted heaths, beetling crags, which wind and flood and lightning have worn and scorched, and exceeding high mountains, such as that to which the Fiend took up the Son of Man in the Temptation.

Is it fancy, or is there really something in the very geographical nomenclature of this region which corresponds with its desolation? There is "Red Desert," for instance, and "Black Buttes," and "Separation," and "Bitter Creek." At the latter place is a station, and around are encamped, in tabernacles of canvas or mud, some seventy of the railroad employes. There is no drinkable water in this region, and all that is used has to be brought from a distance of sixty miles. The Company sank deep wells here, but all the water was salty and brackish and unusable. A few weeks ago they had a rain here—the first in ten months! Nor does humanity here seem to be less vile than nature; for you can see, if you jump off the train for a few minutes, the fruits of practical miscegenation in the bantlings of white men and squaws, and if you do not see you will easily learn of something worse than that—of murders and outrages committed here by cut-throat outlaws. But these things are probably over with now, for the swift justice that has been meeted out to such desperadoes by the Company's officers is likely to give them effectual quietus. As an illustration of this I may mention an incident related to me by one of the Division Superintendents who came aboard our train. It appears that a gang of these ruffians, ten days ago, attempted to stop the running of the road by coercing the hands to knock off work. Hearing of this, the Superintendent ran down his train from an upper station with a lot of picked men on board, seized the gang, chose out two of the ringleaders, gave them swift trial and then—swung them off with a short shrift, to the gratification of gods and men.

Amid all this death of nature we occasionally greeted the sight of humanity—not indeed of human habitations (save that of the railroad hands,) but of human travel: we saw from time to time parties of emigrants or pilgrims (Mormons, most likely) with their long caravans of white convas-covered wagons, going lumbering through the wilderness. This spectacle served to recall to the minds of our elder traveling companions many a reminescence of "crossing the Plains." What a contrast between then and now! The slow, toilsome, tedious jogging of the mule-drawn trains over the vast, dreary waste—a dozen or fifteen miles made at the end of the day—then the night bivouac, with defensive preparations against the Indians; now, whirling along at the rate of thirty miles an hour, with sumptuous repasts during the day and luxurious couches during the night! What a contrast even with the comparative rapidity of the overland mail coaches, for Governor Bross informs me that three years ago he was ten days and nights in making this distance, which we have just traversed in two!

There is another subject to engage the attention and break the monotony of this desolate scene; and that is that precisely in this region are rich and inexhaustible deposits of coal—a fact of immense significance in the future of the railroad and the country. We struck the coal region very early in the morning, at Carbon, and during the whole day we have seen prolific indications of it along our entire route. During the day we passed several pits where the Company is working it; it crops out from all the hillsides, and, indeed, in many places it can be dumped right from the mouth of the pit into the cars. I have already, in a previous letter, indicated some of the important bearings which this discovery must have upon the development of that region; but there is another that may be touched upon, and that is the influence which the abundance of coal along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad is likely to have in drawing closer the interconnection between it and the Central Pacific. The latter must needs come to the former for its fuel. At the same time, the Central Pacific may send the Union Pacific cheap labor, by giving it all the Chinese hands it may need. (I learn that the Union Pacific is contemplating the trying this experiment.) So you see by exchanging coolies for coal, the mutual dependence and support of the two roads will be very well exemplified.

We reached Green River (846 miles west of Omaha) at noon of Tuesday, and from this point on, the country begins to be a little less absolutely abandoned to the Fiend. We are now past the rocky ridge, which forms the divide of the continent, and henceforth all the running waters go to seek the Pacific Ocean. Green River is itself grateful to the eye, and has here and there picturesque banks and touches of verdure that seem of ravishing beauty as contrasted with the "deserts vast and antres dire" through which we were passing in the forenoon. Later in the afternoon you pass a wonderfully striking and picturesque succession of architectural hills or *buttes*, where nature seems to have sought to exhaust herself in all manner of fantastic forms of castles, cathedrals and pyramids, crumbling and majestic, fashioned, perhaps, by the Titans in some sportive mood. From this on the mountains grow bolder and more precipitous, and fold in closer and closer around you, till finally they break into wondrous canyons, narrow and rugged. The first of these is Echo Canyon, (993 miles from Omaha,) and, further on, Weber Canyon (1,008 miles from Omaha.) It was 10 o'clock Tuesday night before we reached Echo, so we had little opportunity to see these striking objects. Yet if the vision was obscured, the darkness served to intensify their weird and wild grandeur. It is a scene fit for the pencil of Gustave Dore, those beetling walls of rock, where far up you see only a little rift of lurid sky, while below are bottomless pits and the sound of rushing waters. That night we went to bed with Dantesque dreams of a new Inferno; but we awoke early Wednesday morning to find ourselves at Promontory, the western terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad, the eastern commencement of the Central Pacific. We had made the long stretch of 1,084 miles in a little over sixty hours.

As we have passed over the whole of the Union Pacific Railroad, this might be the proper place to enter into some reflections on the character of the road, as a road. But I have really little to say that has not already appeared in the course of this letter. Yet this may be added. For near a thousand miles it is as good as could possibly be desired. The last hundred or hundred and fifty miles we passed over when we were asleep; but when we compared notes in the morning, we could not discover that this part of the track had been rough enough to disturb in the least our slumbers. I suppose, however, I have from the officers of the road a pretty accurate conception of the character of this part of the Union Pacific. The track was laid before the frost was out of the ground, and when the thaw came it was left in a bad condition of ballast. This drawback alone might by this time have been overcome; but the past Spring proved to be one of unprecedented wetness for this region, and this greatly retarded the work of "surfacing up." Then, again, after the labor of construction was over, there was a kind of stampede among the workmen, and this made new delay. All these difficulties, however, have now disappeared. The finishing touches are being given to the imperfect parts; and it is probable that by the time you publish this letter, the track will have been made of uniform excellence. I should not insist thus emphatically on this matter, were it not for the fact that it is possible the public may still cherish the same false impressions as to the condition of the road which we had previously to coming over it. Let me, then, so far as it is in my power, close this controversy by saying that there is not a person in our party who would not willingly make affidavit that, *as a whole, the Union Pacific Railroad is in as good condition as any road in the United States.*

Promontory might be called *Premonitory*, or the symptom of a town, for that is all it is. But probably even the symptom will come to naught; for as the point of junction of the road is not to be here, but at or near Ogden, the temporary eruption of life and business will likely soon disappear from here. It is not a fit point for the terminus of either road.

The Central Pacific Road does not make close connection with the Union Pacific, and I believe the usual experience is that passengers arriving by the former at Promontory have to wait over till afternoon for the Central Pacific westward-bound train. Our own experience was more fortunate, as we got off, by special arrangement, at about 11 A. M. As, however, we had, even by this arrangement, several hours to stay at Promontory, I proposed to one of my traveling companions, Dr. Miller, that we should make the ascent of one of the lofty hills that environ the basin in which the station of Promontory lies. We chose the height directly south, as we inferred that we might thence get a good view of Great Salt Lake. The distance to the mountain seemed to be under a mile, but in reality it proved to be over four. However, as we had started out amid the chaffing of our friends, we persevered in our determination. The ascent was toilsome, and the rarified air of the peak (some 6,000 feet high) made us pant a little; but we were well repaid when we reached the summit, for, thence looking southward, sure enough Salt Lake stretched far beneath our feet! It was a picture long to be remembered. There was the lake itself, its bright green looking like a great emerald; around its margin was a white deposit of alkali, which, transformed by the alchemist sun, wore the semblance of a silver rim about the jewel, while surrounding both was the frame of stupendous mountains, dark at their base, and ending in flashing summits of snow. Amid the rocks on the topmost peak we plucked some mountain daisies—

> "Wee, modest, crimson-tipped flower;"

talked a while with a couple of Saints who were up there hunting a bear which had been seen prowling about, and then had to make our way quickly down and back, as the engine was screeching the *rappel*.

From Promontory westward there is a long stretch of several hundred miles which is one dreary monotone of sage-brush and desolation. Ordinarily, the trains go through this country at night; but our earlier start rendered us less fortunate. The railroad follows the Humboldt Valley for 250 miles—a valley walled in to the north by high volcanic table-lands, and presenting but little to interest in all its wide stretch. For a while the encampments of the Chinese hands on the Central Pacific attract by their novelty, and it may amuse you, while the train stops a few minutes, to chat with the grinning, good-natured Celestials. (I learned from one of them that they get $30 per month in gold and "find" themselves.) But the scene is tedious in the last degree, and you will be glad to turn in early, as we did Wednesday evening.

"Elko," a station 222 miles west of Promontory, is the point of divergence for the White Pine country—a rough stage ride of 120 miles south; but this we passed during the night, and when we were called to breakfast early Thursday morning, we found ourselves at Humboldt, 406 miles west of Promontory and 1,490 miles west of Omaha. Humboldt used to be a mining place of some note; but the mines are now abandoned and the town deserted. A few miles beyond this, we came to the "sink of the Humboldt," a considerable sheet of water, looking like a lake; in this the Humboldt River loses itself and disappears under ground. The country still cheats our hope and, for still another hundred miles beyond Humboldt, has the character of a Siberia or Tartar Steppe—fit only for a penal settlement, into which the Government might advantageously make a general jail-delivery of all the criminals of the country.

And then comes a change grateful to our souls as that which greets the traveler who, after passing the Desert of Lahore, sees suddenly the Vale of Cashmere smiling at his feet. The transition is made by gentle glidings that steal upon the senses like soft interludes of music. You emerge, first of all, into the valley of the Truckee, a clear-flowing stream that goes babbling and fretting over its rocky bed, and slopes up in wood-clad braes, which are infinitely pleasing to the eye after the dull infinity of sage-brush plains; then loom up before you vista after vista of distant hills, dressed in splendid pines; a little while, and you lose the vision of beauty, and again a little while it reappears with heightened enchantment, till at length you reach Truckee, and there you meet, in personal presence, the majestic forms and towering crests of the Sierra Nevada.

Here are the [illegible]! This *is* mountain scenery!

We got to Truckee at noon of Thursday. This is the centre of a very extensive lumber trade, and must grow to be a place of some importance. All around for hundreds of miles—and, indeed, extending clear up into Oregon—is an immense area of splendid pine forests. From here came all the ties used on the Central Pacific Railroad, and during the past year or two all the lumber forwarded from Truckee has been for the use of the railroad; but now that it is finished, the people are shipping large quantities of timber to Sacramento, and are making a thriving and lucrative business out of it. Truckee was almost entirely destroyed by fire last August, but is now rebuilt in clean, fresh pine. It boasts a newspaper and a theatre, and claims 2,000 inhabitants.

From Truckee the road carries you up a succession of steep grades that will give you ample opportunity to study the triumphs of railroad engineering, and through great tunnels that rival the labor of the Simplon. The distance from Truckee to the Summit is 14 miles, and in this distance the ascent is 1,176 feet. You rise up and up, over Alp on Alp, till the eternal snows stretch all around you; then through another tunnel, emerging from which you find yourself on the Summit, with Donner Lake—said to be the loftiest sheet of water in the world—reposing in wondrous beauty beneath your feet. Here, and for several hours through the Sierra Nevada, there is a royal feast of fat things for the imagination. It would be impossible to conceive of mountain scenery of more varied sublimity than meets the vision during this ride; where majestic, frowning peaks o'erhang you, and bottomless abysses lie below, and where the splendor of snow and the music of soughing pines invite to

> "Summer high in bliss among the hills of God!"

We passed through all this in the early afternoon of Thursday, while the whole vast landscape was bathed in the glory of sunshine. It richly repaid us for many an hour of dreary desert travel, and I should be glad to attempt to picture it in detail, (as I shall in a future communication,) but this letter is already too long, and general epithets would be wholly inadequate to convey any conception of its wondrous grandeur. And so we traversed the mountains and swept down the foot-hills, and lo! we were in the rich valley of the Sacramento—in riant California, in El Dorado!

It was sunset of Thursday when we reached the City of Sacramento, and here we remained over night. At 6 o'clock Friday morning we took the railroad to Vallejo, and thence by steamer twenty miles to San Francisco, where we arrived at 11 A. M.—one hundred hours from Omaha. Some of us had not been very well on starting; the ladies, indeed, were all feeling poorly. They and all of us at the end of our journey found ourselves not only wholly free from fatigue, but completely rehabilitated in body and spirits. Were we very far from wrong if we voted the Pacific Railroad a success? W. S.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*T. A. Trollope's Novels.* (Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Co.) There is one class of popular fictions which has a special claim on readers of discrimination; we allude to the novels of local life—those which faithfully delineate the natural aspects, peculiar customs and special phases of character which distinguish a country or a district. Besides the entertainment thus provided, actual and often valuable, or at least interesting information is afforded in an attractive way. To many Europeans Cooper first revealed the scenery and colonial life of America; whoever would analyze Paris life should read Balzac; low London life has been photographed by Dickens; and we know Sweden through Miss Bremer and Hans Andersen. Adolphus Trollope has made Italian life his study for many years, and has written a series of novels to describe and illustrate it—not in its phase of high and historic sentiment like Mme. de Stael, nor under the guise of fashionable absenteeism, after the manner of Lever—but in its simplicity and truth. The local peasantry, the city artisan, the poor and proud nobility, the factor, mechanic, advocate, rustic beauty, country gentleman, young patriot, convent pupil—each and all the varieties of Italian life and character, he has portrayed with conscientious skill. To thoroughly appreciate the truthfulness of these pictures one must have lived in Italy; but even those who have only passed through or sojourned a very short time in that country will recognize many of the facts and features of these novels with sympathy and satisfaction. They are unexaggerated, thoughtful, authentic and *naive*. T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just republished the last of the series, which has appeared in England—*Leonora Casaloni, or the Marriage Secret.* In this story we have a vivid and true picture of the Basilican of St. John Lateran at Rome, and of the coast where the heroine resides; the wildest scenery of the Apennines is admirably delineated. An old Roman family is drawn to the life, and some of the characters are as original as they are individual and interesting. The same house has also issued a uniform edition of Adolphus Trollope's Italian novels, which as a series, form as complete, graphic and suggestive a revelation of the normal traits and special tendencies of modern Italian life as can be imagined, with the most charming pictures of country and city—all written in a spirit of narrative fidelity and of philosophic insight, and each illustrating a particular class of people, form of character, or of local existence. We know of no fictions of recent date more pleasing and instructive, or which appeal so directly to the most memorable associations of foreign travel. These books are printed and bound in a very neat and tasteful style.

—*Rural Poems.* By William Barnes. Handy-volume series. (Boston: Roberts Brothers.) We have frequently mentioned, in terms of deserved commendation, the "Handy-volume" series of works in process of publication by the house of Roberts Brothers, Boston. The size is convenient for holding—it would have been a favorite with Dr. Johnson, who liked a book that he could catch up and read standing before the fireplace—the typography clear and handsome, and the price moderate. Messrs. Roberts Brothers have already issued in this form the following works: *Happy Thoughts*, by F. C. Durand; *Doctor Jacob*, a novel, by Miss M. Bentham Edwards; *Planchette, or the Science of Despair; Edelweiss*, by Berthold Auerbach; *Realities of Irish Life*, by W. Stewart Trench; and the volume of beautiful poems whose title stands at the head of this volume. We noticed these poems at the time of their publication in another form, and will only add that their present dress is in every way worthy of them. They have met with a very warm reception in this country, and fully deserve their popularity.

—*Speeches on the Legislative Independence of Ireland.* By Thomas Francis Meagher. With Introductory Notes, and the Memorial Oration by Richard O'Gorman, Esq. (New-York: P. M. Haverty.) Aside from their own eloquence, and the circumstances under which they were delivered, these speeches have a special interest for the Irish-American public, to whom they are now offered in this form. Meagher was not only a genuine orator, but a true patriot and lover of human liberty. In his own land he battled bravely against oppression, and in his adopted country took up arms in defence of freedom and Union. His life was no less eloquent than his words.

—*The Yosemite Guide-Book.*—(New-York: B. Westermann & Co.) This finely-illustrated volume forms a part of the geological survey of California. It contains a description of the famous Yosemite Valley, the adjacent region of the Sierra Nevada and of the "big trees" of California. The descriptive matter is illustrated with numerous finely-executed wood engravings, that give a vivid impression of the mingled beauty and grandeur of the physical scenery of that wonderful region. Well-engraved maps add greatly to the practical value of the work.

—*Foreign Missions.* By Rufus Anderson, D. D., LL. D. (New-York: Chas. Scribner & Co.) The object of this work is to set forth the claims of foreign missions upon the sympathy and support of Christian denominations in this country. The author, who, till recently filled the position of Foreign Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, is, of course, their enthusiastic advocate; and though the subject affords room for radical differences of opinion, it will not be denied that he presents his side of the question with force and candor.

—*Two Years Before the Mast.* By Richard H. Dana, Jr. (Boston: Fields, Osgood & Co.) We are glad to welcome this old acquaintance in its new dress. Twenty years ago it was a great fovorite with the reading public, especially with the younger members, and we have no doubt this revised and enlarged edition will command the extensive circulation it so well deserves. Besides the original matter, the book contains an account of a second visit by Mr. Dana to the scenes of the narrative, twenty-five years after his early voyage.

—*Eight Years' Wanderings in Ceylon.* By Sir Samuel W. Baker. With illustrations. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.) Baker is a mighty hunter, as well as an energetic explorer, and this book contains a well-written narrative of his exploits and adventures in the wilds of Ceylon. The fault of the book, as it is that of most books of hunting, is sameness. One elephant hunt is like another, and the reader soon tires of the monotonous story of slaughter.

—*Wayside Thoughts.* By Samuel H. Lloyd. (New-York: W. J. Widdleton.) This is a little volume of eighty-three pages, containing short reflections on various subjects of interest, principally religious and moral. While there is nothing very original in what the author has to say, his thoughts are generally very just, and are expressed in good English.

—*Three Thousand Miles through the Rocky Mountains.* By A. K. McClure. (Philadelphia: J. P. Lippincott & Co.) This work, brought out in Lippincott's excellent style, is composed of letters published in the New-York *Tribune* and the Franklin *Repository*, during 1867 and 1868, and not intended to be issued in book form. But the interest felt in the growing West has induced the author to collect them; and they well deserve the honors of reprint for the great variety of interesting information contained in them on the subject of that region. The traveler proceeds from Omaha, that regular midland starting-point in such an incursion, to Cheyenne, Wyoming, and thence to Denver and Idaho in Colorado; thence to Green River, and so to Salt Lake City, the scenes and society of which he photographs very agreeably. We should be disposed to quote several of these, if we had the space to spare. We are then carried to Snake River, in Idaho Territory, and to Virginia City and Union City in Montana, the society, hot springs and other features of which are described in a very graphic manner, that leaves a good many impressions on the memory. One of these we may note in passing as something very creditable to that rough-and-ready Oberland. Colonel McClure says that "in all the freedom of Western life he never saw a man intoxicated at a ball or other social meeting" in Montana. Those wishing to post themselves on the subject of that magnificent and extraordinary Rocky Mountain dominion, should read the Colonel's book, as well as those of Loring Brace and Samuel Bowles, lately noticed in these columns.

—*Hours at Home* presents, as usual, a good variety of topics, treated for the most part in a very readable manner. The number opens with "Syrian Rambles," No. 5, by the American Consul-General of Syria, who describes "A Day on the Other Side of Jordan." Professor Curtis writes on the influence of the Arthurian Romances on English literature. Mr. C. Lempriere contributes a very interesting article entitled "Reminiscences of English Lawyers." Froude's masterly discourse on "University Education" is concluded; and these, with other articles and the literary notices, make up a very excellent number.

—*Beatrice.* By Hon. Roden Noel. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.) This is a narrative poem in very smooth blank verse, interspersed with lyrics. The story is a touching one, and is gracefully told; but we cannot say much more in its favor as a poem. It is rather measured prose than poetry.

—*Handbook of Chemistry and Handbook of Natural Philosophy.* (New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.) These volumes are elementary and practical in character, and are intended to be introductory to the more advanced works, on the same subjects, belonging to the "Cambridge Course of Physics."

—*Gun, Rod and Saddle.* Personal Experiences. By Ubique. (New-York: W. A. Townsend & Adams.) This book contains the personal experiences of a British sportsman in America, and will undoubtedly prove of interest to people of the craft.

—*The Villa on the Rhine.* Leypoldt & Holt have now issued this charming German novel in two editions,—one in two volumes and the other in one. The size of the page and the type are the same in both.

Central Park Meteorological Report.

The report for the week ending June 26, 1869, is as follows: Barometer—Mean, 30.041 inches; maximum, at 2 P. M., June 25, 30.198 inches; minimum, at 7 A. M., June 22, 29.802 inches; range, .396 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 72.37 degrees; maximum, at 1 P. M. June 21, 83 degrees; minimum, at 5 A. M., June 22, 61.5 degrees; range, 21.5 degrees. Remarks—June 21, rain from 12:15 A. M. to 3 A. M.—amount of water, .03 inch; June 21, rain from 3:15 P. M. to midnight—amount of water, 1.50 inch; June 22, rain from 2 P. M. to 3 P. M.—amount of water, .02 inch; June 24, rain from 3:15 A. M. to 4:30 A. M.—amount of water, .01 inch; June 26, rain from 8 P. M. to midnight—amount of water, .02 inch; total amount of water for week, 1.58 inch.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

OPENING JUDGMENT—COLLECTOR'S SUITS.

Septimus Crook vs. Hugh Maxwell.—This was a motion on behalf of the plaintiff to set aside a judgment which was rendered in his favor on Sept. 30, 1862, for $4,989 08, the amount of which was paid to him on Oct. 21, 1862, and the judgment satisfied. The motion was founded on this state of facts. In July, 1860, the plaintiff commenced this suit to recover back certain sums alleged to have been illegally exacted by the defendant, as Collector of New-York, on shipments of iron imported by the plaintiff. On April 23, 1861, a general verdict was rendered for the plaintiff, and the case was referred to the Collector to calculate and adjust the amount due. On Sept. 25, 1862, he made a report to the clerk of the Court, stating that the amount of the verdict was $4,934 13, and for that sum, with costs, the judgment was entered, and, as above stated, it was paid and satisfied of record. Neither the plaintiff nor his attorney was consulted or advised with as to the adjustment of the amount of the verdict, and they had no idea that the adjustment was incorrect until January, 1863, when it was accidentally discovered that some items of the plaintiff's claim had been omitted, the extent of which was not discovered till April, 1863. In that month the plaintiff commenced another suit against the defendant, to recover the amount of the items omitted from the adjustment by the defendant. The defendant set up, as a bar to that suit, that it had not been brought within the time allowed and limited by the Statute of Limitations. This case was brought to a hearing in February, 1867, upon an agreed statement of the facts. Judge Smalley, before whom it was heard, held that the Statute of Limitations applied, and that the plaintiff could not recover in that action; and thereupon, on Feb. 20, 1867, this motion to open the judgment in this suit was made. The motion was also heard before Judge Smalley, who has sent down his decision, in which, after stating fully the facts, he says: "The power of the Court to open a judgment for the correction of errors in the assessment of damages, such as are claimed to have been made in this case, is not denied; and, if it was, it is too well settled, both in the State and the Federal Courts, to require authorities to sustain it. It is claimed that the plaintiff has been guilty of laches in presenting and prosecuting this claim and is therefore without redress, although the Government, through its officers of the Customs, has in violation of law and against the decisions of the Courts, extorted from him quite a large sum of money which it has heretofore refused to refund. It should be borne in mind that all the invoices, entries and other evidence to prove these claims were in the Custom-house subject to the examination of and under the exclusive control of its officers, and only accessible to the plaintiff by special favor; that the plaintiff had no reason to distrust the correctness of the Custom-house adjustment of Sept. 30, 1862, at that time, although he had no knowledge when it was made. In looking into the matter in January, 1863, he discovered some errors and was then induced to make a further examination, in which he discovered many more, and in April, 1863, he commenced a second suit, when he should have moved to open judgment in the first one. Immediately upon the termination of that suit he filed the present motion. By the bill of particulars, filed in the second suit on May 13, 1863, the defendant was apprised of the full extent and character of the plaintiff's claim, so that there was but a small interval of time between that and the filing of the Custom-house adjustment in September, 1862. Certainly the plaintiff's delay under the circumstances ought not to defeat or prejudice his legal and equitable right to the money wrongfully withheld from him. I regret that the United States Government should resort to such a defence, and do not believe, upon mature consideration, that it will persist in it. If it was a suit between citizens only, a defendant would badly tarnish his reputation by insisting upon it, and few lawyers would be willing to stand up in Court and defend his cause. It is ordered that the judgment rendered on the 30th of September, 1862, for the amount reported by the Custom House officers, be vacated and the rule of reference then made be revoked, and that it be referred to a Commissioner to make the assessment, and that on such assessment the defendant be allowed the amount paid October 21, 1862.

For plaintiff, A. W. Griswold.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Coman, Alderman.

PROVOKED BY JEALOUSY.

Alexander Purcell was charged with assaulting James H. Sullivan, a boarder at the St. Charles Hotel, with a club, while standing at the corner of Houston-street and Broadway on Saturday evening, inflicting painful and serious wounds. The act was caused by jealousy. The prisoner was committed.

ATTEMPT TO KILL.

Thomas Hassen, a laborer, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard was committed for having attempted to shoot John O'Brien, of No. 90 Cherry-street, with a revolver. The prisoner said that he had been hit on the head with a tumbler, and that he had acted in self-defence.

Essex Market—Shandley, Justice.

CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.

Late on Saturday evening, George Frank and Robert Candle were detected in the liquor saloon of Gerard Mohlstadt, corner of Pike and South streets, by Officer Haggerty, of the Seventeenth Precinct. They effected an entrance through a fanlight. They were held for examination.

ATTEMPTED STREET ROBBERY.

Thomas Nevins was accused by Charles Larabee with attacking him in the street on Saturday evening, knocking him down and rifling his pockets, which, however, contained nothing worth taking. The occurrence was witnessed by Officer Carson, of the Seventeenth Precinct, and a night watchman, and they intercepted and arrested Nevins. He was committed.

THE FOURTH-AVENUE ROBBERY.

Charles Hart has been arrested by Officer Little, of the Seventeenth Precinct, for being concerned in the robbery of George H. Hawkins' establishment, on Fourth-avenue, last week. He was remanded until to-day for examination.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

J. H. Beninger was charged by Francis Kingsley, of the Hoffman House, with obtaining $318 worth of dresses from Mrs. Kingley's dressmaking establishment, which he did not pay for. He was released on parole, as he said that he was willing to settle for the goods.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 28, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$8,000	U.S. 6s, '81, R...	117	$3,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	77¼
13,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	121¾	16	Union Bank	130
15,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '62.	117	9	Continental Bk...	103
10,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '64.		200	West. U. T.	39¼
	a2	117	100	do	39½
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65,		200	Bruns. City L. Co	11
	new.........c	119¾	100	Adams Ex.	62¾
5,000	do.........b3	119½	100	Wells-Fargo	32
5,000	do	119½	200	U. S. Ex.	75
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108¼	100	Amer. M. U. Ex.	
5,000	do	108⅜		bet. call	42
10,000	do	108⅜	100	N. Y. Cen.	194⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	118¼	800	do	194¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	119¾	100	do	194⅞
20,000	do.........a2	119¾	300	Hud. R.	165
5,000	do.........b3	119⅞	100	do.........c	164⅞
50,000	do	119⅞	700	Harlem R.	145
15,000	Tenn. 6s, new..	58½	100	do.........b30	146
7,000	do	58¾	100	do	145¼
20,000	do	59	400	Reading	98⅜
20,000	do	59½	200	do.........b10	99
70,000	do	59¾	27	Mich. Central	133
55,000	do	60	300	do	133
11,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x C.		200	Lake S. & Mich. S.	107
	bet. call	62¾	2,500	do	106⅞
10,000	Va. St. 6s, ex c.	57½	100	do.........c	106¾
7,000	do	58	200	do.........b15	107⅛
3,000	Vir. St. 6s, new	62	1,000	Clev. & Pitts.	100
1,000	N. C. St. 6s	59	200	do	100⅛
5,000	do	59½	20	do	98
5,000	S. C. St. 6s, new	71¼	1,200	Chi. & N. W.	83
1,000	do	71⅜	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	96¾
10,000	Mo. St. 6s. bet. c	92	100	do.........s3	96⅝
22,000	La. 6s. Lev. B..	68	800	Chi. & R. I. R..c	119⅜
9,000	N.Y. St. B.L.R	108	800	do	119⅝
2,000	Erie 4th M.	80½	100	Mil. & St. P.	76¼
1,000	Erie 5th M.	75½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf..	87
2,000	do	75	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	157¼
1,000	Har. R. 1st.	100	100	do.........c	157
2,000	Clev. & Pitts.		430	N. J. C. R.	105
	4th M.	77	100	do	104⅝
7,000	C., C. & Ind.		200	do	104¾
	Cen. 1st M.	84½	80	do	104⅜
4,000	Tol. P. & W. 1st,		200	H. & St. Jo.	120
	East. D.	84	100	Col. C. & In. Cen..	40⅛
8,000	Lake S. Div. B..	90½	50	Morris & Essex..	90
5,000	M. & S. P. 7 3-10		100	Del., L. & W. x d.	113
	conv., bet. call	93			

SECOND BOARD—12 AND 2½ P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	121¾	$1,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	119¾
25,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '62.	118¼	145,000	do	119⅞
10,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '64, c	117¼	50,000	do.........b3	120
35,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65,		12,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40, C..	108¾
	new	120	1,500	do	108⅝
14,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40, R.	108⅛			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n	59⅛	200	Hudson R.	165⅛
10,000	do	58¾	400	Harlem	145
10,000	do	58⅝	100	Reading	98¾
15,000	do	59	100	Mich. Central	133¼
7,500	N. C. St. 6s	60	200	L. Shore & M. So.	107
10,000	N. C. S. 6s, new.	55⅛	400	do	106⅞
16,000	do	55¼	10	Illinois Cent.	145
10,000	do	55	200	Clev. & Pitts.	101⅛
9,000	Mich. C. 8s, n. B.	130	800	Chic. & N. W.	82⅝
100	West. U. T.....b30	39⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf..	96⅛
100	do	39¼	500	Chi. & R. I.	119
100	Boston W. P.	16	200	Mil. & St. P.	76¼
300	Adams Express..	63¾	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	86½
200	Wells-Fargo Ex..	32¼	200	N. J. Cen.	104¾
500	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	44	11	Chic., B. & Q.	190
100	do	43¼	55	P., Ft. W. & C.	156
200	U. S. Ex.	75	200	Chi. & Alt.	159⅛
1,300	N. J. Central	196⅞	100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	
100	do	196¾		bet. call	81
1,200	do	197	200	C., C. & Ind. C.R.	40⅛
100	do.........b10	197⅛			

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Adams Ex.	63	100	New-York Cen.	196⅝
100	do.........b3	63	100	do	196¾
100	Pacific Mail	86¾	100	do.........b3	196⅞
100	do	86½	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	101
100	do.........b3	86⅞	200	do.........b3	101
200	Reading	98⅞	100	Chic. & N. W.	82½
200	do.........b3	99	100	do	82¾
100	Mich. So.	106¾	200	C. & N. W. Pf.	96¼
100	do	106⅞	100	do.........b3	96¼

Monday, June 28—A. M.

We have been permitted by Mr. H. H. Van Dyck, for four years past the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New-York, to publish the following correspondence between the Secretary of the Treasury and himself. The resignation of Mr. Van Dyck though tendered, as the date of his letter will show, as early as the 10th of April, was not accepted until Thursday last, when President Grant designated General Butterfield as his successor. At some personal inconvenience, Mr. Van Dyck, at the repeated request of the Secretary, has remained in charge of this important trust from time to time until his successor was named, and will continue up to Wednesday afternoon, June 30, the termination of the Fiscal Year 1869, making the full term of four years from the day he relieved Mr. John A. Stewart, whose resignation was accepted with much reluctance by Secretary McCulloch on his election to the Presidency of the United States Trust Company.

We have already referred (on Friday last) to the ability and fidelity of Mr. Van Dyck, and to the high character and qualifications of his designated successor. But we cannot suffer the occasion of the present correspondence to pass without alluding to the just appreciation of the burdens and responsibilities of the office reflected in the letter of the out-going Treasurer. That he has felt the former far beyond the pecuniary compensation afforded by his commission, the extent of business, vast in amount and delicate in its administration, which has fallen to his term of duty, will sufficiently illustrate, and that the general responsibilities of the place, at all times, are not exaggerated is in proof from the fact noted, on authority, by our Washington correspondent on Saturday, that the applications for the appointment out of our large circle of competent and experienced business men were few in number, and we may add, of our own knowledge, that several of them were even unwilling to entertain it at the earnest request of the friends of the new Administration, after it was known that the present incumbent would voluntarily retire.

The Secretary, it will be noticed, closes his note to Mr. Van Dyck with an appreciative tribute to his official service, and a tender of best wishes for his future personal prosperity and happiness.

United States Treasury,
New-York, April 10, 1869.

Sir: Since my appointment as Assistant Treasurer of the United States at this place, in July, 1865, more than one thousand millions of dollars in temporary obligations of the Government have been paid or converted into funded debt, chiefly through the instrumentality of this office. Irrespective of the conversions thus made, the receipts and disbursements during the three completed years, from July, 1865, to July, 1868, have been as follows:

1865-66—Receipts, $617,951,902; payments, $725,412,705.

1866-67—Receipts, $794,173,985; payments, $742,820,794.

1867-68—Receipts, $822,754,361; payments, $867,693,743.

About two-thirds of the interest on the entire public debt is also paid at this point.

These facts sufficiently demonstrate the importance of this office as an adjunct of the Treasury Department, while to the financial interests which concentrate in this City its operations are scarcely of less consequence. Aside from the great trust imposed upon the Assistant Treasurer by the amount of Government funds here deposited and disbursed, the duties required of him are often of a delicate and responsible character. It seems to me, therefore, eminently proper that the Secretary of the Treasury should be left to the selection of a person for this responsible position in whose integrity, discretion and financial ability he has full confidence, free from any embarrassment of present occupancy.

Allow me to add that this office was conferred upon me without solicitation on my part; and that twelve consecutive years spent in the service of the State and nation has fully satisfied my ambition for public station. I am desirous, therefore, of adopting some employment that shall be less confining in its character and less formidable in the pecuniary liability which it imposes than pertains to my present position.

Actuated by these considerations, my resignation of the office of Assistant Treasurer of the United States and Treasurer of the Assay Office at New-York is herewith inclosed, to take effect as soon as my successor shall be duly qualified to receive the trust.

Sincerely wishing that your administration may bring benefit to the country and honor to yourself, I remain respectfully your obedient servant,

H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, June 24, 1869.

Dear Sir: The correspondence between us since the 10th day of April last, when you tendered your resignation of the office of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York, gives the reason fully why your resignation has not been before accepted.

By direction of the President, I am instructed to say to you that your resignation has this day been accepted, agreeable to your request, to take effect at the close of the present fiscal year.

General Daniel Butterfield has been designated by the President as your successor, and upon a consultation with him, you will take such steps as are necessary to transfer the business of the office to him, at that time.

It is agreeable to me to be able to say that during my official relations with you, the business of your office has been conducted promptly and with fidelity to the Government, and I tender you my best wishes for your future prosperity and happiness.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

Hon. H. H. Van Dyck, United States Assistant Treasurer, New-York.

The Wall-street markets through the week past were again dear for Money, but unlike the week before, higher for Stocks with a reverse of the prevailing account on the Exchange from *Bear* to *Bull*. The Railway market continued quite bearish through Monday and Tuesday. On the following day there were signs of an upward turn, and before the close of dealings on Saturday an advance of 11@12 ₱ cent. had been established in New-York Central; 10¼ in Hudson River, 4½ in Michigan Southern, 8 in Pittsburg, 6 in Wabash and 4@5 in the Northwests, Rock Island and St. Paul's. These sudden changes restored the quotations for most of the Western Stocks to the prices of Saturday fortnight, June 12, and placed New-York Central 4½ ₱ cent. higher, and Hudson River 6½ ₱ cent. higher than on that day. The Public Funds advanced one ₱ cent. from Saturday week; Gold left off about ½ higher, and Bills on London ⅜ higher. The Miscellaneous Shares were higher on the Express Stocks, while Pacific Mail, after some fluctuations, closed within ½ ₱ cent. of Saturday week.

This upward course of the Stock Exchange has two or three immediate influences in its favor which may induce a continuance of the advance for several weeks to come; therefore, as remarked a few days ago, the Greenback basis of the Bank movement was never so reduced at mid-Summer as at present since the close of the War, and it would scarcely be prudent to rely upon anything better than a steady 7 ₱ cent. market for Money even through the month of July. The First of July Gold Dividends from the Treasury will in good part pass temporarily into Bank, and thus partially, at least, make up the difference of $25,000,000 in Greenbacks as compared with the close of June last year. The proceeds of this Gold, and the large Currency Dividends to be disbursed by the different States, by the Railways, Banks, Savings Institutions, &c., will find their way into the Street for temporary employment on call or for reinvestment, all of which will contribute to the ease of the market, and possibly for a few weeks reduce the rates of Interest on demand loans to the Brokers 1@2 ₱ cent.

In regard to Gold and Exchange, so far as they depend upon each other, we regard it safe to say that a portion of the Government and Pacific Road Gold Dividends to be collected for Foreign account may go abroad in Gold Coin, or in Exchange at rates which will pay the Bankers to export Gold; but we anticipate no considerable shipments in settlement of mercantile credits in London, notwithstanding a reported scarcity of outside Bills, while Money remains so cheap on the other side, and at full rates of Interest on this.

In General Trade the Export movement of Domestic Produce is now running ahead of the corresponding weeks in June last year, and it is encouraging to know that it is embracing a large amount of Breadstuffs. The Cotton market is firm on both sides of the Atlantic. The New-England mills have been paying higher figures in this market than exporters, but the receipts from the South last week were unusually large for June, and the probability is that the New-York and Liverpool markets will soon be in accord, so as to justify larger shipments. In the line of Imports, the entries continue on a liberal scale, and the Customs are running ahead of last June.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, June 26, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$4,910,174
Increase in Specie	1,231,696
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,448,558
Decrease in Deposits	4,469,415
Increase in Circulation	15,958

	June, 27, '68.	June 26, '69.	June 19, '69.
National Capital	$73,457,700	$74,257,700	$74,257,700
Local Capital	9,962,500	10,350,305	10,350,305
Total Capital	$83,420,200	$84,608,005	$84,608,005
Loans	276,504,036	260,431,732	265,341,905
Gold and G'ld Notes	17,753,300	20,257,140	19,025,444
Other Legal Tender	73,853,300	48,163,920	49,612,488
Deposits	214,302,207	181,774,695	186,244,110
Circulation	34,048,721	34,214,785	34,198,829
In Sub-Treasury	93,902,750	87,809,109	84,476,809

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	June 19, '69.	June 26, '69.	June 27, '68.
On deposits	$186,244,110	$181,774,695	$214,302,207
Circulation	34,198,829	34,214,785	34,048,721
Total	$220,442,939	$215,989,480	$248,350,928
25 ₱ cent. would be..	$55,110,735	$53,999,870	$62,087,732
They held:			
In Gold and Greenbacks	68,637,932	68,421,060	81,606,603
Excess	$13,527,197	$14,921,190	$19,518,871
Rate for Money	10 ₱ cent.	10 ₱ cent.	4 ₱ cent.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,204,934, against the total entries of $5,363,829 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,427,531, against $2,670,477 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $540,767, against $2,530,144 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,934,404. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 13,487 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 8,059.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to June 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

July	$23,861,215	March	$33,021,622
August	23,113,900	April	31,536,364
September	22,378,838	May	28,646,394
October	19,439,928	June 5	5,432,230
November	18,008,004	June 12	5,635,850
December	18,631,597	June 19	6,355,721
January	22,321,251	June 26	5,204,934
February	23,944,525		
Total to date since July 1			$280,605,283
Against same time 1868			237,392,667
Increase since July 1			$43,212,616

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since July 1, 1868, is as follows:

July	$11,671,873	March	$12,588,898
August	13,327,188	April	15,409,087
September	12,266,340	May	16,076,808
October	14,706,201	June 1	3,676,497
November	14,408,796	June 8	3,587,763
December	14,987,286	June 15	4,358,422
January	13,158,017	June 22	4,427,531
February	10,824,812		
Total since July 1			$164,749,759
Against same time last year			173,518,753
Decrease since July 1			$8,769,994

Gold, June 28, 1869	137¼ ₱ cent.
Gold, June 27, 1868	140⅛ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$10,594,588	March	$2,269,968
August	4,690,969	April	1,767,601
September	1,954,723	May	2,512,830
October	1,608,739	June 5	527,242
November	1,181,685	June 12	403,024
December	1,717,905	June 19	101,102
January	3,214,380	June 26	540,767
February	3,232,683		
Total since July 1			$36,426,696
Against same time last year			75,409,749
Decrease since July 1			$38,983,043

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1868, are as follows:

July	$3,112,094	February	$1,359,226
August	3,254,947	March	842,920
September	2,847,848	April	1,105,901
October	921,725	May	1,825,597
November	1,102,913	June 10	75,211
December	784,424	June 24	122,504
January	1,809,586		
Total since July 1			$19,353,741
Against same time last year			35,923,720
Decrease since July 1			$16,569,979

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1868:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
July	$9,555,594	July	$18,798,213
August	12,263,844	August	1,222,446
September	13,279,450	September	2,333,133
October	10,448,223	October	341,449
November	7,638,888	November	16,435,988
December	6,557,537	December	2,539,900
January	9,702,415	January	18,513,453
February	12,179,726	February	1,923,544
March	13,241,405	March	3,896,831
April	10,936,269	April	4,655,460
May	10,034,613	May	13,681,439
June 5	1,757,241	June 5	624,958
June 12	2,133,612	June 12	912,143
June 19	2,036,961	June 19	242,414
June 26	1,984,404	June 26	904,451
Total	$123,703,122	Total	$87,878,047
To date, 1868	——	To date, 1867	——

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		June 27, '68.
Amer. Gold Coin	136⅝@137⅝@137¼	140¼
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	121⅜@122⅜	113⅜
Consolidated 5-20s	119@120	114
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	107¾@108⅛	107¼
New-York Central	185¼@197¼@196⅛	135⅝
Rock Island	115¾@119¼@118⅞	105
Michigan Southern	103@107¼	92⅝
Hudson River	155@165⅝	140⅜
Northwestern	77¾@83¼@82⅝	70⅜
Fort Wayne and Chicago	152⅜@157⅛@156¾	113
Cleveland and Pittsburg	93¾@101⅛	90⅛
Reading	96¾@98⅜@98⅛	106
Northwestern Pref	93⅜@95⅝	79⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	32@33	30⅛
Pacific Mail	87⅜@85@87⅛	102⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81⅜@87@86¾	79
St. Paul Common	71⅛@70⅛@76¾	67⅛
Toledo and Wabash	67⅛@73¼	48⅛
Mariposa Preferred	16½@17	8¾

The sales of Gold through the day were at 137⅝@½@⅝@½@⅜@¼ ⅌ cent., the temper of the market rather firm, though free from speculative excitement on either side of the account. The Treasury Office during the week received $1,984,404 for Gold Customs, and paid out $904,451 Gold Interest. The Assistant Treasurer also sold $2,000,000 on Monday and Thursday. The Banks gain $1,231,696 on their Gold averages, and lose $1,448,568 in Greenbacks—both differences resulting mainly from the foregoing operations of the Treasury. There is a further liquidation in the Bank movement of $4,910,174 in Loans, and $4,469,415 in Deposits. In point of lawful money basis, (Gold and Greenbacks,) to Deposits and Circulation, the present Statement is $896,000 stronger than last week. The Money market, after much stringency on Monday and Tuesday, and Gold Interest on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, settled down to a 7 ⅌ cent. simple Currency Interest, and the balances offered on the Street were not all employed at the close of Bank hours. The Public Funds further improved on this change and on the following purchases for the Sinking Fund, out of $4,930,000 tendered:

Baker & Kitchen	$50,000	'62 r.	115.71⅛
Baker & Kitchen	15,000	'62 r.	115.83⅛
Humbert Brothers	20,000	'65 (new) r.	115.50
Fisk & Hatch	60,000	'62 r.	115.83
Fisk & Hatch	100,000	'65 r.	115.82
Fisk & Hatch	40,000	'63 r.	115.85
Fisk & Hatch	100,000	'65 (new) r.	115.85
Fisk & Hatch	25,000	'67 r.	115.90
Fisk & Hatch	100,000	'68 c.	115.87
Smith, Randolph & Co.	50,000	'67 r.	115.70
Smith, Randolph & Co.	50,000	'67 r.	115.75
Smith, Randolph & Co.	50,000	'67 r.	115.80
Smith, Randolph & Co.	50,000	'67 c.	115.85
Smith, Randolph & Co.	25,000	'67 c.	115.90
Jay Cooke & Co.	75,000	'65 (new) r.	115.85
Jay Cooke & Co.	50,000	'65 (new) r.	115.87
Jay Cooke & Co.	40,000	'67 r.	115.90
Jay Cooke & Co.	50,000	'62 r.	115.83
Jay Cooke & Co.	50,000	'62 r.	115.84
Total	$1,000,000		

The State Stocks were very active, and in new Tennessees the buying was heavy in amount at all the Boards, at an advance of 1@2 ⅌ cent. on the closing rates of Friday, and 3@4 ⅌ cent. on the cheapest sales of that day. In the Miscellaneous Shares the changes were not very marked from Friday's prices.

The Railway market, led by the Vanderbilt Stocks, was unusually buoyant, and the transactions large through the forenoon, including the 1 P. M. Board; after which there was some reaction in prices, and for a short time a dull feeling. This was succeeded by better prices again, and on the Street, in front of the Exchange, the closing sales were as follows, as compared with Friday night:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108⅛	108½
United States 5-20s of 1862	122⅛	122¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	119¾	120
American Gold Coin	137⅛	137¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	58¼	59
Virginia Bonds, old	57	58
Missouri Bonds	91¼	92
North Carolina Bonds, new	55¼	55
New-York Central	194¾	196½
Reading Railway	98¾	98¼
Chicago and Rock Island	119⅜	118⅞
Northwest Common	83⅛	82⅜
Northwest Preferred	97	95⅝
Michigan Southern	106¾	107¼
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	157	156¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	99¾	101½
Pacific Mail Company	86⅜	87½
St. Paul Preferred	86⅞	86¼
St. Paul Common	76¼	76¼
Toledo and Wabash	72	73¼
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅛	33
Mariposa Preferred	17	17
Hudson River	165	165⅝
Louisiana Levee 6s	67½	68

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent., reg., 1881	117	5-20 coup., n. i. '65	120
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	121⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	120
5-20 reg., 1862	117	5-20 coup., 1868	119⅞
5-20 coup., 1862	122¼	10-40 reg	107⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	117¼	10-40 coup	108⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	118¼	6s Currency	106¼

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	100	Mo., H. & St. Jo.	92
Ohio 6 ⅌ c. 1886	100	Louisiana 6s	72
Ill. Canal bds, '70	102	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	68
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	102	Louisiana 8s, levee bds	85
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	102	California 7s	131
Ill. War Loan	102	Cal. 7s, large bonds	131
Indiana 5 ⅌ c.	95	Connecticut 6s	101
Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '73	100	Rhode Island 6s	99
Michigan 6 ⅌ ct., '78	98	Alabama 8s	97
Michigan 7 ⅌ c. W. L.	102	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	107¾
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	62	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	111
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	59	N. Y. 7s Canal l'n, '70	100¼
Virginia 6s, ex coup	58	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal. '72	102
Virginia 6s, new bds	68	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '73	102
Georgia 6s	84½	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '74	102
North Carolina 6s	59¼	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '75	102
North Car. 6s. n. bds	55	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '77	102
Missouri 6s	92	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '78	102

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	128	Market	126
Mechanics'	136	Nassau	105
Union	126	Shoe and Leather	132½
America	141	Continental	102¼
City	200	St. Nicholas	113
Phenix	109	Commonwealth	117
National	113	Park	160
Merchants' Exchange	117½	Manuf's and Merch's	101
Seventh Ward	112	Central National	112
State of New-York	112	First National	220
Commerce	128⅛	Fourth National	100
Ocean	107	Ninth National	110
American Exchange	113⅛	Oriental	150
Bank of the Republic	120	Bank'rs' and Brokers'	109
Metropolitan	137		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	96	New-Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Erie 1st M. ext.	98	N. Jersey Cent., n. b.	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind. 1883	87	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	105¼
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	81	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	98
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	75	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	96
H. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869-70	101	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
H. R. 7's 2d M. S. F. '85	100	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	77
Harlem 1st M.	100	Chi. & Alton Inc.	93
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c., 1869-'72	128	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Mich. C. n. 1st M., 8s '82	128	Ohio & Miss. con.	86
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	97¼	Peninsula R. R. bonds	80
Pac. R. 7s guar. by M.	93	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	104
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., 1870	119¼	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10.	93
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	98	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	89
Alton & T. H. 2d. M. Inc	76	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	88
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds.	88	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	89
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	91½	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	91
Han. & St. Jo. Con.	118	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M	84½
Del., L. & W. 2d M.	96	Col., Chi & Ind. 2d M.	80
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext.	91	N. Y. and N. Haven 6s	95½
Gt. West'n 2d M., '93	77	Tol., Peoria & W., E. D.	84
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	78	Am. D'k & Imp'mt bds	94
Gal. & Chi. Extended	100	Western Union Bonds	87¼
Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	96	Lake Shore Div. bds.	90½
Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100	St. Louis, J. & Chi. 1st	83
Morris & Essex 2d M.	95	Central Pacific bds	100
Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	101		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,276,200; total payments, $3,532,384; balance, $87,869,109. The receipts include for Customs, $193,000; for Gold Notes, $394,000.

The following are the Bank Dividends, half yearly, thus far announced for the First of July:

Banks.	Rate.	Banks.	Rate.
Broadway	12	Importers'	5
America	5	Hanover	4
Gold Exchange	8	Fifth	5
Ninth	5	People's	5
East River	5	Central	4
New-York	5	Market	5
Eighth	4	Citizen's	5
Tradesmen's	5	Park	7
Grocers	5	Metropolitan	6
Chatham	8	Merchants' Ex.	5
Marine	6	Irving	4
Butchers'	5	Mechanics'	5
Third	5	Merchants'	5
Commerce	5	State Albany	4
Tradesmen's	6	Bull's Head	*4
Tenth	4	Atlantic	4
North America	4	Continental	4
Second	5	Phenix	4

*Quarterly.

Messrs. M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-street, advertise to pay the July Insterest for the Joliet and Chicago, Dubuque and Sioux City, Detroit and Milwaukee, Detroit and Pontiac, and Macon and Augusta Roads.

It will be seen from the following correspondence that Mr. HAMILTON BLYDENBURG, who took charge, as President, of the Nassau Bank, in August, 1857, on the eve of the great troubles of that year, has resigned his trust to the Board of Directors. In accepting his resignation, the Board, we feel quite sure, do no more than justice in their resolutions to the fidelity and successful administration of this gentleman:

THE NASSAU BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1869.

To the Board of Directors:

GENTLEMEN: In consummation of a purpose for sometime past entertained, as stated at our last annual election, I now respectfully tender my resignation as President of this bank, to take effect on the 1st of August ensuing.

In thus dissolving a connection that has existed through years of intimate and friendly relationship with the members of this Board, many interesting recollections are awakened. Entering upon my official labors at a time of great financial excitement and embarrassment, and unaided by previous experience, I am conscious of having often imperfectly discharged the duties devolving upon me. I could only bring to their performance an honest desire and determination to meet the requirements of the situation to the best of my ability, to endeavor to uphold the credit of the institution at all hazards, and to make its every resource available to that end. The struggle, though severe, was happily successful, and I doubt not you share with me the pleasing remembrance, that through all the difficulties of the eventful period to which I have alluded, the bank never faltered for a moment in the prompt discharge of every obligation, either at the counter or the Clearing-house, without loans or assistance from any quarter, and was thus enabled to enter with an untarnished record upon its subsequent career.

I avail myself of this occasion to express my grateful acknowledgments for the generous confidence and cordial coöperation and support which I have so long received at your hands. The uniform harmony of sentiment and action that has ever marked our official relations, and the many agreeable associations connected with our social intercourse, can never be forgotten; they will be treasured in my memory while life shall last.

With my earnest hopes for the continued and increasing prosperity of the institution, and my sincere wishes for the happiness and welfare of each and all of you, I am, most truly, yours,

H. BLYDENBURGH.

THE NASSAU BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the Committee to whom was referred the communication of the President, submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

HAMILTON BLYDENBURGH, Esq., having tendered to this Board his resignation as President, an office which he has filled for twelve years with honor to himself and with credit to the institution, during a period of political excitement, war and financial embarrassment. With regular dividends paid to the stockholders, the capital stands unimpaired with a respectable surplus, notwithstanding a loss to the bank arising from the defalcation of an employe during the time amounting to nearly $100,000.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board are due and are hereby tendered to HAMILTON BLYDENBURGH, Esq., for his energy, perseverance and untiring industry in the discharge of his duties as President, and in accepting his resignation we yield to his wish to be relieved from the labors and responsibilities of a position which he has so long and faithfully occupied, and that in his retirement he carries with him the best wishes of the members of this Board for his future happiness and prosperity.

Resolved, That it is with great pleasure that this Board will still retain the counsel and experience of Mr. BLYDENBURGH as one of its members, except as he may be temporarily absent in carrying out his plans to obtain the respite from active labors by travel and recreation which he had in contemplation in offering his resignation.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by this Board to select a proper testimonial to be presented to Mr. BLYDENBURGH as a mark of respect due from the members of this Board to their President, and as a memento of their appreciation of his unbending integrity in his dealings with the Bank and the public.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st.,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. bonds, guaranteed by the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL and other railroad corporations. Price, 85 and accrued interest. MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 8 per cent. bonds. Price, 85 and accrued interest. MISSOURI VALLEY RAILROAD, first mortgage, 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS. Price, 92½ and accrued interest in currency. BONDS of the COUNTY OF LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, 10 per cent. free of tax, strongly guaranteed. Price, par and accrued interest. ALSO, 7 per cent. BONDS of the CITY OF OSWEGO. The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds, and upon application full information will be furnished.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, secured by 1,632,000 acres of choice lands and by the railroad, its rolling stock and franchises, and yielding in currency nearly TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment.

$1,000 5-20s of 1862, yielding $60 per annum, if sold at present price, will buy $1,250 Lake Superior 7s, paying $87 50 per annum—*an increase of 45 per cent. in actual gold income.*

Parties buying now at 96 and accrued interest in currency have the advantage of the Gold Coupon, due July 1, reducing actual cost of the bonds below 95.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ THE WALL-ST. EXCHANGE BANK, organized under the Banking laws of the State of New-York, commenced business on Saturday, June 26, at No. 67 Wall-st. D. K. COLBORN, President, WILLIAM H. SPENCER, Vice-President, J. O. NOXON, Cashier.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 36 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 26, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	21	Petroleum, ref., bbls	3,127
Cotton, bales	2,296	Cut Meats, pkgs	30
Eggs, bbls	1,020	Butter, pkgs	1,992
Flour, bbls	10,247	Cheese, boxes	7,955
Cornmeal, bags	100	Tallow, pkgs	67
Wheat, bushels	189,209	Starch, pkgs	350
Corn, bushels	79,814	Wool, bales	635
Oats, bushels	42,198	Whisky, bbls	524
Beans, bushels	120	Tobacco, hhds	324
Hemp, bales	43	Oil Cake, pkgs	281
Hops, bales	11	Copper, bbls	210
Hides, bdls	96	Copper, cakes	40
Leather, sides	16,622		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Trimountain*, for Liverpool—1,136 bbls. Flour, 30,122 bushels Wheat, 185,600 lbs. Oil Cake, 38,200 lbs. Cotton Seed, 536 bbls. Resin, 11,119 gallons Lubricating Oil, 102 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark *Carl*, for Tarragona—63,960 Staves.

By the steamer *Lafayette*, for Havre—17 cases Ribbons, 1 case Optical Instruments, 52 cases Drugs, 3 cases Essential Oils, 1 case Machinery, 1 case Pencils, 1 Velocipede, 15,383 bushels Wheat, 110 bbls. Potash, 193 lbs. Hams, 5 hhds. Tobacco, 100 cases Lobsters, 33 pkgs. Sewing Machines, 20 bales Sea Island Cotton, 40 bbls. Resin, 1 case Oil Paintings, 50 bales Hogs' Hair, 1 case Grass, 4 cases Revolvers.

By the steamer *Europa*, for Glasgow—2,460 Staves, 74 bbls. Resin, 2,097 bbls. Flour, 123,706 lbs. Cheese, 16,544 bushels Wheat, 10,000 lbs. Bacon, 56 hhds. Tobacco, 56 cases Sewing Machines, 7 cases Furniture, 15,784 bushels Corn, 220,568 lbs. Tallow, 4,114 lbs. Hams, 60 boxes Farina, 2 boxes Starch, 14 casks Beef, 1 tierce Beef, 6 bbls. Pork, 134 bags Waste.

By the bark *Brignetti*, for Cork—25,654 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *City of Brooklyn*, for Liverpool—259 bales Hops, 25 cases Essential Oils, 1,380,077 lbs. Cheese, 89 bales Cotton, 57,010 lbs. Lard, 14 cases Machinery, 178,855 lbs. Bacon, 2 boxes Skins, 1 bale Wool, 818 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Sejonet*, for Danzig—113,220 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Pegau*, for Cork—15,529 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Dauntless*, for Penarth Roads—12,342 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Elston*, for Vigo—40,975 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Rosalind*, for London—32,390 gallons Refined Petroleum, 211 gallons Spirits Turpentine.

By the bark *J. Anning*, for Queenstown—15,594 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Queen's Own*, for London—15,235 bushels Wheat, 248 barrels Resin, 4,800 Staves, 77 hhds. Tobacco, 415 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer *Pennsylvania*, for Liverpool—94 hhds. Tobacco, 223 bbls. Fish Roes, 376,436 lbs. Bacon, 45,549 bushels Wheat, 8,074 bushels Corn, 30 logs Satin Wood, 42 bales Hops, 9,420 lbs. Lard, 1 case Bladders, 720 bbls. Flour, 5 tierces Beef, 13 bbls Pork.

ASHES—Have been in pretty fair supply and moderate request at $7 37½@$7 62½ for Pots, and nominally $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock, 668 bbls.

COFFEE—No business of moment has been reported to-day; prices have not varied essentially. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@18c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@18½c.; Mexican, 15c.@18½c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—An active trade, chiefly speculative, has been noted at a further fractional advance, the market closing buoyantly. Sales, 4,197 bales, (of which 1,112 bales were placed last evening,) including 1,111 bales to spinners, 3,038 bales to speculators, and 48 bales in transit. Of the sales, 795 bales were to arrive. Also, 100 bales Low Middling, for December delivery, 25¼c.; 50 bales do., December delivery, 25¼c.; 50 bales do., November and December delivery, 25¼c.; and 100 bales do., November delivery, 26¼c. ⅌ lb. The week's business Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice thus, in their circular of this morning: "Our market for the week has been irregular, closing strong at the opening prices of Saturday last. There is a fair amount of Cotton offering, of which a good proportion lots to arrive. The total sales for the week have been 9,079 bales, including 4,620 bales to spinners, 4,030 bales to speculators, and 429 bales to exporters. For future delivery there has been more inquiry. We note sales as follows: For July, 100 bales average Low Middlings at 31¼c. For August, 100 bales on private terms. For September, 100 bales at 29¼c. For October, on basis of Low Middling, 100 bales at 28c. For December, 100 bales average Low Middling at 25c., and 200 bales on private terms. On basis of Low Middling, 300 bales at 25c., 50 bales at 24½c., 300 bales at 25¼c., and 200 bales at 25¼c. For December and January, 200 bales, average Low Middlings, on private terms. The exports from this port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 587 bales; to the Continent, 142 bales. Total, 729 bales. The exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 8,003 bales; to the Continent, 142 bales. Total, 8,145 bales. The Dry Goods market continues steady with fair business doing."

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	27¼	27¼	27¾	28
Good Ordinary	29¼	29¾	30	30¼
Low Middling	32½	32¾	33	33¼
Middling	33⅛	33¾	34	34¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	13,403
Receipts last week	7,019
Receipts preceding week	6,104
Receipts since Jan. 1	321,709
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	646,825
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,696
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	89
Exports since Jan. 1	168,907
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	352,641
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	318,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	25,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	2,285,000
Receipts same time in 1867	2,311,500
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,395,000
Exports same time last year	1,671,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	98,000
Estimated stock same time last year	107,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite sparingly dealt in to-day, though quoted off 5c.@15c. ⅌ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,300 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 50, very inferior to good Extra State at $6 15@$6 50, good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 50@$6 80, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 20@$6 60 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 00@$5 50
Extra State	6 15@ 6 80
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 00@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 20@ 6 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	6 85@ 9 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 75@12 00

Southern Flour continues in slack demand at drooping prices; sales have been reported since our last of 325 bbls. at $6 40@$6 90 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is in less request at $6 40@$9 for extras, Oregon at $8 25@$8 75 ⅌ 196 lbs; sales 450 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour continues in demand at $4 15@$6 35 for very inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 375 bbls. Cornmeal is inactive at $4@$4 35 for Western, $4 10@$4 30 for Jersey, and $4 60@$4 65 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately inquired for, chiefly for export, but with rather more liberal offerings, prices of Spring have been down again 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 107,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 70@$1 85; Red Western at $1 52; No. 1 Spring at $1 50@$1 52; No. 2 Spring at $1 43½@$1 45, chiefly at $1 44, which was the closing quotation; White State at $1 67½@$1 72½; and White California at $1 68@$1 75 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been less abundant, and has been in good demand at advanced and buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 79,000 bushels at 62c.@77c. for damaged New Mixed Western, received by canal; 78c.@89c. for heated to very choice New Mixed Western, by canal; 82c.@90c. for New Mixed Western, received by rail; 84c.@87½c. for Kiln-dried; $1 03 for Old Mixed Western, delivered; 88c.@91c. for White; 90c.@92c. for Yellow Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye, Barley and Malt nominal. Oats have been actively sought after, partly on speculative account, at advanced prices. Sales, 117,000 bushels Western at 76½c.@77½c., closing at 77½c., afloat, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 415 bbls. Flour, and 15,235 bushels Wheat for London; 2,674 bbls. Flour, 75,671 bushels Wheat, and 8,074 bushels Corn for Liverpool; 2,097 bbls. Flour, 16,544 bushels Wheat, and 15,784 bushels Corn for Glasgow; 12,342 bushels Wheat for Penarth Roads; 57,777 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders; and 15,383 bushels Wheat for Havre. The Albany *Argus* says: The boats which passed Fultonville between noon on Thursday and noon on Friday, covered 25 loads of Lumber, 27 of Wheat, 10 of Coal, 5 of Corn, 4 each of Oats and Staves, 2 of Flour, and 1 each of Plaster, Stone and Oil. The following is the list of boats which passed Fultonville during 24 hours prior to 1:20 P. M., June 25, 1869:

Lumber, &c.—Northern Light, Boonville; Ellen M. Bruce, Buffalo; Harbenger, Phœnix; Anna B. Kommyer, Boonville; Craftsmen, Oswego; Smith & Post, Oswego; A. S. Page, Oswego; G. R. Barker, Olean; Oahu, Oswego; Colfax, Buffalo; J. E. Harroun, Buffalo; Charles E. Meller, Oswego; Amos V. Graves, Tonawanda; J. H. Wooden, Oswego; G. H. Morse, Buffalo; Jerry Thistlewaite, Buffalo; Grant & Colfax, Buffalo; W. R. Cowley, Buffalo; S. Butterfield, Buffalo; Cora Dowley, Oswego; G. P. Baker, Lyons Falls; P. Burlingame, Olean; W. H. Herrick, Buffalo; M. E. McKeever, Buffalo; G. A. M. Brown, Rome.

Staves—G. S. Nesbit, Buffalo; Addie McGee, Buffalo; Prospect, Buffalo; Seymour Harvey, Buffalo.

Wheat—Mary H. Case, Buffalo; J. J. Rowland, Buffalo; M. S. Chase, Buffalo; Samuel Morrell, Jr., Buffalo; Geo. Harris, Buffalo; Cumberland, Buffalo; Jas. Braley, Buffalo; Colonel J. H. Stark, Buffalo; Ira, Buffalo; W. J. Dunlop, Buffalo; J. Huntley, Syracuse; F. C. Reed, Buffalo; H. B. Lord, Buffalo; Agnes, Buffalo; America, Oswego; Jas. L. Bennett, Buffalo; Henrietta, Buffalo; Wm. M. Farrell, Buffalo; Morgan, Buffalo; Frederick Sohr, Buffalo; W. F. O'Rourke, Buffalo; Samson, Buffalo; Star, No. 2, Buffalo; A. D. Hoyt, Buffalo; Wm. Park & Son, Buffalo; S. C. Campbell, Buffalo; Thos. Perry, Oswego.

Corn—Cora Belle, Buffalo; Wm. Munger, Buffalo; Frank Sager, Buffalo; W. S. Stoner, Buffalo; B. F. Carpenter, Buffalo.

Coal—C. A. Danolds, Geneva; Major D. H. Bruce, Watkins; Horatio Seymour, Geneva; Thos. Taylorson, Geneva; Stephen Collins, Buffalo; J. P. Jourdan, Buffalo; Stab Morry, Geneva; Lillian, Geneva.

Oats—P. Robinson, Oswego; Jennie Grey, Buffalo; Captain Levi Vallier, Buffalo; Belfast, Buffalo.

Flour—P. Robinson, Oswego; Matilda Miller, Buffalo; Geo. Harris, Buffalo; Asa W. Douglass, Medina.

Plaster—E. M. Hicks, Rome.

Stone—W. C. Wells, Buffalo.

Oil—Champion, Buffalo.

HAY—North River Bale Hay continues in request and firm at from 55c.@65c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw has been in demand at 65c.@$1 10 for Long and Short, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand, chiefly for export at buoyant prices, including American at 6c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@3c. for Old ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 7c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 6c.@10c.; Michigan, 6c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. The receipts were 11 bales; export clearances, 301 bales.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 38,178 Hides; sales, 82,750 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & CO., 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ lbs., 22c., gold, selected; 11,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21@26 lbs., private terms; 2,750 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 21@22 lbs., part 19½c. gold; 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Army, 20 lbs., private terms; 4,600 Dry Entre Rios, 21 lbs., private terms; 2,550 Dry Cordova, 21½ lbs., private terms; 8,400 Dry Corrientes, 21½@22½ lbs., private terms; 11,000 Dry Montevideo, 21@22 lbs., part 21c., gold, usual selection; 8,350 Dry Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., private terms; 4,000 Dry Rio Grande, Kips, 12 lbs., private terms; 50 Dry Rio Grande, Seconds, to arrive, 10 lbs., private terms; 800 Dry California, 22½ lbs., private terms; 5,200 Dry Central American, 19 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Minas, to arrive, 16 lbs., 21c., gold, usual selection; 2,100 Dry Tampico, 20½ lbs., private terms; 6,400 Dry Texas, 20@27 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Mexican, 26 lbs., 20½c., currency; 1,000 Dry Mexican Kips, 12 lbs., 30c., currency; 400 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 50 lbs., 12c., gold, usual selection; 8,900 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, part to arrive, 40@50 lbs., private terms; 500 Wet Salted Rio Grande, from Europe, 45 lbs., private terms; 200 Wet Salted Texas, 60 lbs., 12½c., currency; 1,500 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 80 lbs., private terms; 1,200 City Slaughters, 68@69 lbs., 12½c.@13c., currency; 800 Country Slaughters, 50@70 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 126,700 Hides, (same time last year, 98,500; year before, 110,500), as follows: 72,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, &c., 10,000 Dry Montevideo, 3,500 Dry Rio Grande, 1,200 Dry California, 3,500 Dry Porto Cabello, 8,000 Dry Central American, 2,500 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 2,000 Dry Salted Pernambuco, 8,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 7,500 Dry and Salted Texas, 8,000 Wet and Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, (from Europe,) 500 Wet and Salted California.

LEATHER—The demand has been active for desirable lots of Sole at full prices. The week's receipts have been 53,000 sides.

MOLASSES—The market has been very quiet to-day for all kinds, including Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@80c., Cuba at 35c.@75c., New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ⅌ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ⅌ gallon	35c.@38c.	38c.@42c.
Cuba Clayed, ⅌ gallon	37c.@42c.	49c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	50c.@53c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	55c.@65c.
Porto Rico, ⅌ gallon	—@—	65c.@78c.
English Islands, ⅌ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
New-Orleans, ⅌ gallon	—@—	70c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—All articles in this line have been quite dull to-day, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. No receipts have been reported. The export clearances were 888 bbls. Resin, and 211 gallons Spirits Turpentine. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, at 41½c.@42c., chiefly at 41½c.@42c. ⅌ gallon for merchantable; Crude at $3 37½@$4 00½; Resin at $2 25@$10 ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter rate for choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 25; Pitch at $3 75 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been in request at uniform prices, including Crude Whale at $1 02@$1 05; Bleached Whale at $1 12½@$1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$1 95; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95@$2; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 04, chiefly at $1 02@$1 04, in casks and barrels; Menhaden, 75c.@80c.; Olive at $1 40@$1 65 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The market has been quoted rather steadier in tone, holders having evinced less eagerness to sell. There has been but little inquiry noted, however, from any source, and the dealings have been extremely limited. Crude in bulk has been quoted firm at 16¾c.@17c. ⅌ gallon, but no movements of moment have been reported. Barreled Crude has been dull but steady at 22½c. ⅌ gallon. No receipts of Crude have been acknowledged here; 670 barrels arrived at Philadelphia. Empty barrels remain as last quoted, without dealings of note. Refined has been less abundant and quoted stronger at from 32c.@32½c., chiefly at 32c., for Standard White, here; 32½c. do., July delivery, and 33c. for do., August delivery, ⅌ gallon. We heard of sales of only 750 bbls. Standard White, June delivery, at 32c. ⅌ gallon. In Philadelphia sales were reported of 2,000 bbls. Standard White, June delivery, at 31c. ⅌ gallon. July deliveries there, were quoted at 32c.@32¼c.; August, 32¼c.@32½c. ⅌ gallon. There has been less call for Standard White in cans at about 38c.@38½c., and Prime White at 39c.@39½c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 3,127 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 3,400 bbls. The export clearances hence included 113,220 gallons Refined by the bark *Sejonet*, for Dantzic, 40,975 gallons do. by the brig *Elston*, for Vigo, and 32,390 gallons do., by the brig *Rosalind*, for London. Naphtha has been quoted at 10½c., in bbls., ⅌ gallon, without dealings of importance.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand, and weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 625 bbls., in lots, at $32 31@$32 50, closing at about $32 37½ for New Mess; $31 87@$32 for Old Mess; $28 37½@$28 50 for Prime Mess, and $25@$26 75 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cutmeats have been in demand and firm. Sales have been reported of 165 packages at 13½c.@14½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, and 17c.@18½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been in fair demand at full rates. Sales 425 boxes ice-cured, various cuts, at 16½c.@17¼c. ⅌ lb. Lard is in less request and rather easier in price; sales have been reported since our last of 430 tierces and barrels at 17c.@20½c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17½c.@18c. for City, and 19½c. for Prime Steam, ⅌ lb. Beef continues in demand at from $10@$16 for Plain Mess, $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $4@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 150 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and heavy, including New Prime Mess at $20@$26; Indian Mess, at $26@$32 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams have been inactive at $20@$31 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 80 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese continue rather quiet and irregular.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ⅌ lb	35c.@38c.
State firkins, Light Colored, ⅌ lb	32c.@34c.
Western Reserve firkins, Full Yellow, ⅌ lb	31c.@33c.
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ⅌ lb	35c.@37c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	32c.@36c.
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ⅌ lb	33c.@40c.
Western, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb	25c.@29c.
State and Western, Common, ⅌ lb	20c.@23c.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ⅌ lb	18c.@18½c.
Factories, fair to good, ⅌ lb	16c.@17½c.
Factories, common, ⅌ lb	9c.@15c.
Factories, skimmed, ⅌ lb	6c.@12c.
Farm Dairies, extra, ⅌ lb	17c.@17½c.
Farm Dairies, fair to good	14c.@16c.

SUGARS—Have been very lightly dealt in to-day at about previous figures, sales having been confined to 135 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11¼c.@12c., chiefly at 11¾c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb. Fair to good refining grades Cuba have been quoted at 11⅜c.@11⅝c.; fair to good grocery grades at from 11¾c.@12½c.; very good to prime do. at 12¾c.@12⅞c. ⅌ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13¾c. ⅌ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12⅜c. ⅌ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11⅜c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c.@13⅜c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13¾c.@14¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 to 20, at 15c.@15⅛c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14½c.@15½c. ⅌ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 10¼c.@11¼c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue inactive at from 13¾c.@15¼c. ⅌ lb. as extremes.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 65,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¼c.@11⅝c.; also 87,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@20½c., chiefly at 19¼c.@20c., and 38,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@14c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted down to 98c.@$1 ⅌ gallon, with sales reported of 425 bbls., in lots, against receipts of 529 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather quiet, but without remarkable change in rates. For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 15,000 bushels Wheat at 9d. ⅌ bushel; 30 tons Regulus, 100 tierces Lard, 350 boxes Bacon at 35s. ⅌ ton; and small lots of Pork at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. For Cork and orders, a British bark, with 2,500 quarters Wheat at 6s. 3d. ⅌ quarter, or 3d. ⅌ quarter off if to a direct port. For Continental ports, direct, a British bark, with 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, another with 3,900 bbls. do., and another with 2,800 bbls. do., all from Philadelphia, at 4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Havre, Antwerp or Hamburg, an American bark, with 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl. For Rotterdam, a Norwegian bark, from Wilmington, with 1,600 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 7s. ⅌ bbl.

AUCTION SALES.

STEAMTUG AND BARGES AT AUCTION.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24, 1869.

Will be sold at public auction, at Clark's Wharf, Locust Point, Baltimore, under the supervision of Captain D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., on SATURDAY, 3d July next, at 12 o'clock noon, the steamtug STEPHEN DECATUR and barges HOPE and JAMES B. GOULD.

The tug is staunch, sea-worthy, and in good condition, of 114 49-100 tons burden, six years old, Philadelphia built, and will be sold with all her tackle and furniture, consisting in part of charcoal iron boiler and high pressure engine, 26-inch cylinder, 26-inch stroke, built by Neafie & Levy; metallic boat, chain cable, &c.

The barges are iron, of 100 tons capacity each, in good order, and will be sold with furniture and tackle on board.

These vessels can be seen at above wharf till day of sale; and every facility will be granted to persons who wish to examine them with a view to purchase, on application to Captain E. A. Bancroft, A. A. Q. M., No. 51 S. Sharp-st.

Terms cash on day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. MCFERRAN, Deputy Q. M. Gen'l,
Bvt. Brig.-Gen'l U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesrooms, No. 95 Chambers-st. and No. 77 Reade-st.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On TUESDAY, June 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 65 West 51st-st.

Elegant Household Furniture, Piano, &c., consisting of Brussels carpets, carved rosewood suite, in moquette, imported for present owner; carved rosewood sewing chair, in do.; elegant ebony inlaid, marble-top sideboard, gilt gardinier, elegant lace and reps window curtains, gilt cornices, gilt reception chairs, in figured satin; marble clock, with bronze figures, with coupes to match; gilt frame, French plate mantel mirror, carved rosewood, 7-octave piano, made by Brietkoff & Baertel, Leipsic; ebony inlaid work table, rosewood music stand, carved black-walnut library and card tables, carved black-walnut suite in figured reps, black-walnut and gilt-frame engravings, black-walnut bedsteads and dressing bureaus, wardrobes, pearl inlaid chairs, in striped reps, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, black-walnut extension table, black-walnut, marble-top buffet, black-walnut suite in maroon morocco, glassware, china, kitchen ware, &c. &c.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NOS. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 30, and THURSDAY, July 1, at 4 o'clock P. M.,

A VERY VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS, comprising many interesting and some rare American, fine copies of English editions of the Poets, Essayists, Historians, &c., mostly in elegant and substantial bindings and in the best condition. Also, handsomely illustrated works, among them Good's Family Flora; Wilson's Ornithology, 9 vols.; Vielliot's Historie Naturelle des Oiseaux, 124 plates, 2 vols.; Catesby's Natural History of Carolina, colored plates, 2 vols. folio; Heath's Caricature Scrap Book; Portraits Revolutionaires de La France, with 60 large, beautiful plates; Lord Kingsborough's Antiquities of Mexico, 9 vols. folio, &c., &c.

S. B. JANES, Auctioneer.

SALE OF BLAST FURNACES, IRON MINES, &c.

For sale by auction, on June 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. at LILLIE SAFE AND IRON COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 16 Park-place, New-York, about 910 acres of land in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, comprising 2 blast furnaces, making about 250 tons of iron per week; mines supplying the furnaces with magnetic iron ore; large foundry and machine shop driven by water power, and other valuable improvements. Also, supplies of coal, ore, &c.; teams, produce, and other chattels in use for conducting the mining and manufacturing business upon said lands. For particulars inquire of

S. B. JANES, Treasurer and Agent,
No. 16 Park-place, New-York.

Sale adjourned to June 16, at 12 o'clock M.
Sale adjourned to June 29, at 12 M.

WILL BE OFFERED AT PUBLIC sale, on THURSDAY, July 1, 1869, on board the vessel, by order of the Hon. E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury,

THE IRON STEAMER "VIRGIN,"

now lying at the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company's wharf, Hoboken; Clyde built, length 216 feet, breadth 24 feet 5 inches, depth of hold 10 feet 9 inches, tonnage 441 84-100, engines double oscillating.

Terms of sale—Ten per cent of the amount bid to be deposited by the successful bidder at the time of sale. The remainder to be paid on confirmation of the sale by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of the vessel.

For further particulars inquire of

M. H. GRINNELL,
Collector of Customs, New-York.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE ROOMS and Art Galleries.—MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, June 28, 29, 30, at 7 o'clock—Sale of the private library of W. H. Corner, Esq., of Baltimore, consisting principally of works relating to America, many very scarce, and a large number of books illustrated by insertion of extra portraits, engravings, &c. Also, a valuable collection of autograph letters, including one of Mary Washington, (mother of George Washington) two of which are only known to exist. Also, many rare works, portraits, engravings, &c., relating to General Washington. Catalogues ready; price 50 cents. Books on exhibition Monday morning.

SUPREME COURT.—ISAAC P. MARTIN against THE DAGUSCAHONDA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.—I, Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., Referee, pursuant to the judgment in the above-entitled action, will sell at public auction, by D. M. Seaman, auctioneer, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock M. on SATURDAY, the 10th day of July next, the following Mortgage Bonds of the Daguscahonda Improvement Company: Two hundred and fifteen $500 and $1,000 coupon bonds, bearing date April 1, 1865, redeemable twenty years after date. Interest 7 per cent., payable semi-annually. Bonds secured by a mortgage upon the Company's lands, railroad and franchises.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee.
MARTIN & SMITH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) June 28, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:

220 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
2,742 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *M. Cilento*, from Palermo.
Immediately thereafter on Pier No. — East River:
2,632 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,279 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo bark *Antelope*, from Palermo

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO LAKE & McCREERY,
BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH-ST.,
BEFORE TAKING SEMI-ANNUAL ACCOUNT OF STOCK, HAVE MADE A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES IN THEIR STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER

DRESS GOODS,

COMMENCING WITH WHOLE LINES OF SPLENDID DRESS GOODS, REDUCED TO 25 CENTS PER YARD.

ALSO,

SILKS, GRENADINES, ROBES, LAWNS, POPLINS, PERCALES, PIQUES, FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC PRINTS.

MOURNING GOODS,

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
CLOAKS, MANTLES AND SHAWLS,
PARASOLS, SEA-SIDE AND SUN-UMBRELLAS,
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE OFFERED AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO LAKE & McCREERY,
BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, JUNE 28,
IN THEIR
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
MISSES' AND BOYS'

PIQUE AND LINEN SUITS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING,
WEDDING OUTFITS AND
INFANTS' WARDROBES,
READY-MADE AND MADE TO ORDER AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

AT E. RIDLEY'S.

ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION ON STRAW GOODS.

SEVERAL LOTS OF WHITE, BLACK AND COLORED HATS, SUITABLE FOR SCHOOLS AND PICNICS, RUNNING FROM 5 CENTS TO 50 CENTS.

THOUSANDS OF HATS AND BONNETS, IN HAIR, CACTUS AND OTHER FANCY MATERIALS, EVERY DESIRABLE SHAPE, 44, 50, 63 AND 75 CENTS.

BOYS' HATS, 44, 50, 56, 63 CENTS AND UPWARD, ALL BELOW MARKET VALUE.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

NOS. 309, 311 AND 311½ GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
CORNER STORE,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT E. RIDLEY'S.

PARASOL DEPARTMENT.
LOWER PRICES TO-DAY.

MISSES' PARASOLS, GOOD QUALITIES, 60, 65 AND 70 CENTS EACH.

RUFFLED, SEVERAL HUNDREDS, AT 90 CENTS.

ONE THOUSAND VARIOUS, COMPRISING SUN UMBRELLAS, BEADED, RUFFLED, PLAIN AND LINED, BOTH LARGE AND SMALL, AT $1, $1 25, $1 50 AND $1 75.

HUNDREDS OF PONGEES AT $1, $1 25 AND $1 50 EACH.

LINED, ALL COLORS, $1 75; EXTRA SIZE, $2.

BARGAINS IN YANKEE NOTIONS.

SPECIALTIES—SATCHELS, 75 CENTS, $1, $1 25 AND $1 50 EACH.

THOUSANDS OF FANS, 10, 15, 20, 25 AND 30 CENTS. EXAMINE.

SEVERAL LINES OF CORSETS, 50, 60, 70, 80 AND 90 CENTS. CHEAP.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

NOS. 309, 311 AND 311½ GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
CORNER STORE,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT E. RIDLEY'S.

NEW FRENCH FLOWERS, FROM SEVERAL STEAMERS, READY TO-DAY.

WHITE, ALL BOILED AND GRO GRAIN RIBBONS, EVERY WIDTH; ALSO, FULL LINES OF RICH SASH RIBBONS, ALL COLORS.

EVERYTHING IN RIBBONS CHEAP.

ALSO, SILKS, SATINS, COLORED AND BLACK CRAPES, REAL AND MILLINERY LACES, EMBROIDERIES, COLLARS, CUFFS, LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, NECKTIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS.

BARGAINS IN SILK FRINGES, LARGE ASSORTMENT.

CHEAP GOODS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT THROUGHOUT THE ESTABLISHMENT.

JOBBING ROOMS
UP STAIRS.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

NOS. 309, 311 AND 311½ GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
CORNER STORE,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT KINZEY'S,

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
BREAK IN PRICES.
SOMEBODY BADLY HURT.

FANS.

15,000 FANS OF EVERY KIND, 6c. UP.
6,000 LINEN FANS, ALL COLORS, 10c.
5,000 FINE SANDALWOOD, 60c. UP.
3,500 FINE IVORY FANS, 25c.
3,000 RICH SILK FANS, 75c. to $3.

STRAW-GOODS DEPARTMENT.

ENTIRE STOCK CLOSING OUT.
LOTS OF ROUND HATS, 10c., 15c., 25c.
FINE FRENCH CHIP BONNETS, 25c.
GENUINE FRENCH BONNETS, 25c.
RICH NEAPOLITAN BONNETS, 50c.
FRENCH BONNET-FRAMES, 10c.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

RICH SASH RIBBONS, 25c. to 90c.
RICH ROMAN STRIPED RIBBONS, 25c.
RICH PLAIDS AND STRIPES, 25c.
WIDE BONNET RIBBONS, 10c. to 25c.
TRIMMING RIBBONS, 6c. to 12½c.

LOTS OF RIBBONS, 50c. PIECE UP.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT.

NEW TRIMMINGS, 5c. TO 25c. PIECE.
GIMP AND FRINGES, 25c. TO 75c. PIECE.
COTTON TRIMMINGS, 5c., 10c., 15c., 25c. PIECE.
COTTON FRINGES, 10c., 20c., 25c. PIECE.
COLORED MARSEILLES TRIMMINGS, 25c.
20,000 YARDS SILK FRINGES, 6c.

TIES, BOWS AND SCARFS.

2,000 NECKTIES, 10c., 12½c., 15c., 25c.
3,000 RICH SATIN STRIPE, 25c.
2,000 RICH SATIN BOWS, 15c., 25c.
5,000 SILK CHASSEPOT TIES, 12½c.
2,000 GENTS' SUMMER TIES, 10c.

HOSIERY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

5,000 PAIRS HEAVY RIBBED HOSE, 11c.
2,500 PAIRS HEAVY WHITE HOSE, 15c.
3,000 PAIRS EXTRA FINE HOSE, 25c.
5,000 PAIRS LADIES' AND MISSES' GLOVES, 12½c.
2,000 PAIRS KID GLOVES, SPOTTED, 15c.

PARASOLS CLOSING OUT.

LOT OF SILK PARASOLS, 50c.
LOT OF HEAVY FRINGED, $1.
LOT OF EXTRA IVORY HANDLES, $1.
LOT OF FLOUNCED PARASOLS, $1.
LOT OF SATIN PARASOLS, $1.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

LOT OF WHITE HANDKERCHIEFS, 5c.
HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 10c., 12½c., 25c.
NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 15c., 25c., 31c.
GENT'S HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c., 20, 25c.
LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, 40c., 50c., 63c.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

10,000 LACE COLLARS, 10c. to 50c.
5,000 YARDS SILK ILLUSIONS, 10c. to 25c.
2,000 VAL. LACE CHEMISETTS, 75c.
5,000 YARDS WIDE COLORED LACES, 25c., 50c.

NEEDLEWORK DEPARTMENT.

20,000 LINEN COLLARS, at 3c.
12,000 PAIRS LINEN CUFFS, 5c. and 10c.
6,000 WORKED BANDS, 6c to 85c.
8,000 PIECES RUFFLINGS, 25c.
2,000 PIECES MAGIC RUFFLINGS, 25c.

FANCY-GOODS DEPARTMENT.

BEST 100-YARD MACHINE SILK, 11c.
AUCTION-LOT PEARL BUTTONS, 5c. dozen.
20,000 INVISIBLE HAIR-NETS, 3c.
3,000 JET SETS, 15c., 25c., 40c., 50c.
12,000 FINE BREASTPINS, 5c., 10c., 25c.
FANCY SETS SLEEVE-BUTTONS, CHAINS, &c.
LOTS OF FANCY-GOODS FROM AUCTION.

WM. KINZEY, No. 645 Broadway,
Between Bleecker and Amity sts.

SALOON TABLES,
IRON FRAME, MARBLE TOPS.
HOFFMAN & WILLIAMS,
Successors to Wm. Gardner, No. 244 Canal-st.

PATENT MUSQUITO NETS AND NETTING.
HOFFMAN & WILLIAMS,
Successors to Wm. Gardner, No. 244 Canal-st.

LINEN HORSE SHEETS,
CHEAP.
HOFFMAN & WILLIAMS,
Successors to Wm. Gardner, No. 244 Canal-st.

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED,
BLACK IRON GRENADINES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open an invoice
MONDAY, JUNE 28.
ALSO,
A fine assortment of
SILK GRENADINES, BYZANTINES,
PLAIN AND STRIPED
GAZE CHAMBRAIS,
ENGLISH BAREGES, ORGANDIES, LAWNS, &c., &c.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
To close the season previous to
Taking half-yearly inventory.
RICH PARIS GRENADINES
IN ROBES AND BY THE YARD.
GAZE DE SOIES,
GAZE DE CHAMBRAIS,
GRENADINE BAREGES AND BAREGES.
WHITE BAREGE AND
GRENADINE BAREGES,
FOR SHAWLS AND DRESSES.
RICH PARIS PRINTED
ORGANDIES,
JACONETS, LAWNS, &c.

The above goods were selected expressly for BEST CLASS CITY RETAIL TRADE, and are well worthy the attention of purchasers.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

LINEN TRAVELING SETS,
COLLARS AND SLEEVES.
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED
LINEN CHEMISETTES.
NOVELTIES IN
COLORED LINEN AND CAMBRIC SETS,
JUST RECEIVED.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

THE GRANDS MAGASINS DE LA PAIX.—The great Parisian event is the establishment of the Grands Magasins de la Paix—the finest house in the world—which has just been effected in the richest quarter of Paris, Rues Réaumur, Michodière, Choiseul and Monsigny, between the Bourse and the New Opera. An immense assortment of the newest fashions, silk goods, lace, cashmeres, dresses, ready-made articles, fancy fabrics, &c., on sale at unprecedentedly low prices.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

1869. JULY INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, S. W. COR. OF CANAL-ST.

The semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after WEDNESDAY, July 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books at any time when presented after the 21st of July.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank books in German, French and English.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.

NEW-YORK, June 16, 1869.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $500 and under; SIX PER CENT. on sums over $500 which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 20th of July.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of July.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.; and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEPOSITORS at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and 6 per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeable with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after July 19, 1869.

All interest not called for will be accredited as principal and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before July 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRICE, }
WILLIAM REMSEN, } Secretaries.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER THIRD-AV. AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government tax), on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

INTEREST COMMENCES JULY 1.

SIX PER CENT. ALLOWED on sums of $5 and upward.

One dollar received on deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.
SUN BUILDING,
(PRINTING-HOUSE-SQUARE,) OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 7 o'clock.

German and French spoken.

Deposits of One Dollar, or less, received.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 341 AND 343 EAST 4TH-ST.

Interest allowed on deposits made on July 7, 1869, SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

A deposit before July 1 will draw interest from that date—Six Per Cent., (free from Government tax.)

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
No. 354 3d-av., corner 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited now, will bear interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $6,250,697 07.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK HAVING removed to the new building, corner of 124th-st. and 3d-av., is open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest, free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.

THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.
R. MAPLESDEN, }
LEVI ADAMS, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS' Institution, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per Cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date.

German spoken.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS, No. 20 Union-place, (No. 177 4th-av.,) corner of East 15th-st.—Interest has been declared at the following rates per annum: SIX PER CENT. on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums, credited and payable July 19, 1869.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
The largest stock in the City.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

CARPETS.

MATTING, MATTING—4-4 WHITE, 25c.; 5-4 white, 28c.; check, 35c.; rich fancy check, 45c. No. 103 Chambers-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BLACK-AND-TAN DOG; ANSWERS to the name of "Spider." The finder will be rewarded on returning him to No. 6 East 36th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTable, middle-aged woman as good cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry and understands her work; will assist with the washing; has the most unexceptionable references; no objection to the country. And her neice as light chamberwork and waiting, or would take care of children; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 780 Washington-st., corner of Jane-st., in the fancy store; can be seen until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing and dressmaking; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country; best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a seamstress who understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking, and using Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 141 5th-av., from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a highly-recommended young woman; she is a thorough laundress, or will do chamberwork and washing, or fine washing; can flute and do up ladies' fine muslins in good style; City or country. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., (new No. 335.)

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS or nurse and seamstress by an English Protestant young woman; very respectable and well recommended; is a thorough seamstress and dressmaker; can cut, fit, trim, &c.; City or country. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., (new No. 335.)

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH GIRL WOULD like to go to California with a family; would be willing to pay half of her own passage, or by making some arrangements would pay the whole; can come well recommended. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 420 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer and good baker; thoroughly understands her business and has unexceptionable reference. Call at No. 333 West 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook; understands boning, larding, ice creams, jellies, &c.; best City references; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, A situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; either French or English; willing to go to the country; good references. Call at No. 329 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, competent and reliable, a situation as housekeeper, or to attend an invalid, or would take charge of one or two children. Address D. F. WILLMAN, Brooklyn Post Office.

WANTED—SITUATION FOR A GOOD GIRL as chambermaid or waitress in the City or country; can be well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 118 East 8th-st., near 1st-av., on first floor.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, A SITUAtion by an American girl as general houseworker or plain cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT, WELL-recommended girls, situations; one as a first-class cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse. Call at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION by an American Protestant, or as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on the machine. Can be seen at No. 227 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress, in a private family; country preferred; best of City reference. Address No. 217 East 25th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country. Call at No. 265 1st-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Protestant woman; no objection to assist in washing; City reference given. Call for two days at No. 244 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY TO PROCURE SITUations for her cook and waitress; both good girls. Inquire at No. 44 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as professed cook; good reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 265 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class chambermaid and waitress. Apply at her present employer's No. 421 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young German woman as lady's maid; is a good hairdresser. Call at No. 303 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a respectable man, single, who thoroughly understands driving in City or country, and care of horses, harness and carriages; is willing and obliging; unexceptionable City references. Address P. M., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man in the country; understands fruit, and is a good vegetable gardener; accustomed to the care of horses; can milk; can be recommended as faithful and industrious. Address M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class man, single; several years' experience in all the branches in the old country; good City reference. Call or address A. B., No. 19 West 28th-st., in the harness store.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a first-class man that fully understands the care and treatment of all kinds of horses; is an experienced City driver. Call or address Mrs. John Johnson, No. 7 Washington-square, for E. C.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; is a Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address J. S., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; milk if required; make himself useful; good City references. Address M., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN MAN who thoroughly understands his business, a situation as coachman in the country; best of reference can be given. Address C. H., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young single man; the best of City reference given. Call or address No. 122 West 25th-st., private stables.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young man; well recommended from last employer; no objection to the country. Address, for two days, WAITER, 127 Amity-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (AMERIcan,) a situation as coachman and gardener; would be very useful on a gentleman's place in the country. Address P. H., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

$100.—THE ADVERTISER, A young man of ability, anxious to learn business, and with the highest references, will give the above amount for a position in a leading banking or broker's office or commercial house; salary at first no object. Address F. F., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

OBSERVE THIS.—PARTIES NOT REquiring the constant services of a book-keeper can have their books written up and accounts posted at a moderate charge by addressing ADVERTISER, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUAtion as assistant in a store. Address X., Assistant, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF SEAMSTRESSes, nurses, ladies' maids, experienced waitresses, chambermaids, cooks of all kinds, houseworkers, tidy young girls as nurses, waitresses, chambermaids. Excellent situations ready for all at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS WANTed; excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, and for girls lately landed. No charge till engaged. Apply CARPENTER'S old established Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, a Protestant woman, competent to take charge of a young baby; one who works Wheeler & Wilson machine preferred. Apply at No. 137 East 16th-st., between the hours of 10 and 1, for three days.

A LARGE NUMBER OF GIRLS wanted immediately to fill situations vacant at Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av. and 25th-st.; seamstresses, nurses, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, general houseworkers and those lately landed; for City and country.

WANTED—TEN WAITRESSES AND THREE laundresses for a Summer house. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av., corner of 25th-st., this day, (Monday,) between 10 and 3 P. M., where the employer may be seen.

AGENTS WANTED.—CAN MAKE $15 PER day selling the Blake Chair Spring. Send for circulars.

G. K. GOODWIN,
Magic Comb Co., No. 612 Broadway, N. Y.

AT THE MAGNIFICENT OFFICE, No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st., thousands of female servants, more or less, were hired last week. Wanted—200 houseworkers, chambermaids, &c.

HARRY CHAFFIN,
PRACTICAL EMBALMER.
A SUBSTITUTE FOR ICE!
A SUBSTITUTE FOR ICE!
PROCESS ENTIRELY NEW, REQUIRING ONLY A SHORT TIME.

This process is desirable for all contagious diseases. The body can be kept for an indefinite period. The body is not mutilated. Indorsed by the leading undertakers and sextons of this and adjoining cities. RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

City reference as regards its efficiency to be seen at the office.

OFFICE NO. 713 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 22.
Residence—No. 34 Watts-st.
CORGAN BROTHERS,
No. 2 2d-st., No. 307 Bowery.
Mount Vernon—BURR DAVIS.
White Plains—RICHARD BURNS.
New-Rochelle—BURR REDFIELD.
Orders received at the offices of the leading undertakers and sextons day or night.
PROMPT ATTENTION PAID TO ALL ORDERS OUT OF THE CITY.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 28, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
EAST LYNNE. Principal character by Miss Lucille Western.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. and 5th-av.
DORA. Principal characters by Mr. Robinson, Mr. Vandenhoff, Miss Price and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
CORALLINE. Leading characters by Miss Effie Germon, Mr. G. Becket and the Lauri troupe.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
NICK OF THE WOODS, &c. Leading character by Mr. H. Whalley.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
THE WANDERING JEW. Leading character by Mr. E. Eddy. Large collection of Curiosities.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c. Burlesque—THE PEACE JUBILEE.

CLINTON HALL ART GALLERIES.
Astor-place, corner 8th-st.
EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES FROM ALASKA.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum	$12
The DAILY TIMES, exclusive of Sunday Edition	10
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year	5
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	2
Five copies	8
Ten copies	15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A curious case of personal pique has been exhibited in the French Corps Legislatif, resulting in the resignation of M. SCHNEIDER, the presiding officer of that body. It appears that M. DAVID, one of the Vice-Presidents, was decorated by the Emperor, which M. SCHNEIDER interpreted as a slight put upon himself, and consequently tendered his resignation, which, however, he subsequently withdrew.

The most recent telegrams from the French port of Brest indicate that the *Great Eastern* is getting on well with her task of laying the new cable. A few slight faults were detected, but these have been overcome without difficulty.

The Queen of Great Britain appears to have entered more conspicuously into public life since the arrival of the Viceroy of Egypt. Her Majesty reviewed the Guards at Windsor on Saturday, His Highness being the honored guest of the occasion. Vast crowds were present, and the enthusiasm was complete.

The unrelenting and vigorous policy of the Spanish Government, foreshadowed by PRIM in his recent speech, is now being actually exhibited toward the Republicans, all of whose demonstrations are being repressed with the strong hand. SAGASTA, in the midst of an exciting debate in the Cortes on Saturday, observed that the Government was fully determined to punish all unconstitutional movements.

The recent Mazzinian movement appears to have failed completely, since the Government announces that "the attitude of the population" has contributed, with the vigilance of the authorities, in preventing disturbances. The Government forbids the collection of subscriptions in behalf of those who suffered, by their own fault, in the demonstrations. The Swiss authorities have refused any longer to shelter MAZZINI, and he was compelled in consequence to take his departure on Saturday for London.

The Emperor NAPOLEON, in a letter to the President of the Corps Legislatif, presents his views in regard to elections generally. He says elections will now as before continue to perform the task of reconciling power with "sincerely liberal institutions."

General DULCE, ex-Captain-General of Cuba, arrived in Madrid yesterday.

GENERAL.

Presentation Week at Yale begins to-day. This afternoon the speaking for the Deforrest Gold Medal takes place, and in the evening the Juniors have their promenade concert, at which THEO. THOMAS' band will perform. To-morrow night all College goes, with its friends, to "Wooden Spoon." On Wednesday, the Senior Class is presented in the chapel, the class ivy is planted, and the class tear is shed. As usual New-Haven will overflow with fair strangers—mothers, sisters and cousins of the students.

The mixing mill of the American Powder Works, at South Acton, Mass., exploded on Saturday night, when JOHN GRAY, one of the employes, was terribly burned.

Harvard and Williams College played a game of base ball together on Saturday, at Springfield, Mass.; the latter were defeated by a score of 45 to 8.

The Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, are pursuing their victorious career. They played a game of base ball with the Olympics, of Washington, on Saturday, and at the end of the fourth inning the score stood 4 to 0 in their favor. At this point a violent rain storm put an end to the further progress of the game.

The Ashton "coarse" salt mill and three "fine" salt blocks, at Geddes, N. Y., were destroyed by fire on Saturday night; loss $50,000, without insurance.

At Detroit, Mich., the foundry and machine shops of the Fulton Iron Works were destroyed by fire, Saturday morning. Loss $50,000; insured for $30,000. Two persons connected with the Detroit Fire Department were much injured by portions of the falling building.

The western regions of Kansas have been suffering much from storms and consequent floods. Dispatches from the locality on Saturday report that fears were entertained that the Pacific Railway Bridge over the Republican River would be destroyed. In other portions of the State, however, the prospects in regard to the crops are excellent.

An interesting discourse was preached yesterday morning at the Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church by Rev. Dr. H. D. NORTHROP, the pastor. Allusion was made to the recent death of Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, and the character and deeds of the deceased were ably touched upon.

The Narragansett Park races closed on Saturday. The most important race was for a purse of $3,000, won by *American Girl*, in three straight heats, beating *Lady Thorn*, second, and *Goldsmith Maid*, third.

Governor BULLOCK, of Georgia, it is stated, will shortly convene a special session of the State Legislature, with a view to ascertain the purposes of that body in regard to the eligibility of negroes to office, now that the Supreme Court of the State has decided upon the question. He evidently wishes both Houses to recall and reseat the negro members who were expelled last year. Those best informed upon the subject, however, hardly think that the General Assembly will be prepared to take this course, which would certainly necessitate a new election of State Senators. The Legislature will probably acknowledge the Supreme Court decision as binding in the future only.

The United States steamer *Narragansett* arrived at Key West yesterday with yellow fever on board. Six of the officers and three of the crew were suffering from the disease, but their cases did not appear to be of the worst type.

The Vice-President and Mrs. COLFAX have gone to Newport, R. I., where they are the guests of Mr. COGGESHALL, an old friend of Mr. COLFAX. On Saturday the Vice-President and party explored the beautiful environs of Newport, visiting among other places, the Lime Rock Lights, where Mr. COLFAX was introduced to Miss IDA LEWIS, the heroine who has at various times saved eleven lives at the risk of her own.

The steamship *Bavaria*, which left Hamburg June 12, reached this port last evening with about 400 passengers. Captain FRANZEN has our thanks for late German papers.

Two small boys were caught in the store of CURRIER & IVES, in Nassau-street, last evening, having entered by the basement. They had succeeded in breaking open the money drawer.

The *ante-mortem* examination of JAMES CONNOR, who was brutally stabbed in the abdomen on Saturday evening at the tenement-house No. 337 East Forty-seventh-street, was taken by Coroner KEENAN yesterday. The wounded man is believed to be in a dying condition.

Sources of Strength in the Canvass.

It is fortunate for the Republican Party that the general policy of Congress, and the course marked out by General GRANT for his Administration, furnish precisely those elements of strength which most readily commend themselves to the favor of the people. While the more thoughtful of the Democrats are engaged in the almost hopeless task of weaning their party from its worn-out traditions, and inspiring it with an appreciation of new issues, the Republicans may confidently point to what they have accomplished, and what they are doing, as evidence of ability to satisfy the requirements of the country. These requirements we take mainly to be, the introduction of honesty and purity into the administration of the Government, economy in every branch of the public service, the improvement of the public credit, a readjustment and large reduction of taxation, and the earliest possible completion of the business of reconstruction. Enough has occurred to show that on each point the popular wish is reflected in the measures of Congress and the work to which the Administration, during its brief existence, has faithfully applied itself.

To estimate properly what has been effected it is necessary to keep in mind the condition to which the rule of ANDREW JOHNSON had reduced public affairs. His conflict with Congress entailed other evils than those connected with reconstruction. The entire service of the Government was demoralized. Expenditures were kept up to the war standard long after the exigencies which occasioned them had passed away. Corruption pervaded every department. The revenue service was largely in the hands of imbeciles and knaves. Organized fraud turned into private channels streams that should have found their way into the Treasury. Thus while all forms of expenditure, civil and military, were maintained on an extravagant scale, the collection of the revenue everywhere suffered from the operations of swindlers and thieves. Integrity seemed to have been banished from the service where it was most needed, and the revenue service became a scandal to the Government, and a source of constant and ruinous loss.

The advent to power of General GRANT wrought an immediate change. Congress had performed its share of the work called for with an energy against which outgoing Secretaries had peevishly remonstrated. The appropriations were largely cut down. The army was greatly reduced, and a plan inaugurated which will reduce it further. The navy was shorn of its costliness. And effective means were adopted to carry the same practice of economy into every department. All that was possible in this direction may not have been accomplished by Congress; but nearly all was done that seemed to be expedient until the results of earnest coöperation on the part of the Executive had been fairly tested. A period less than four months is too brief to develop these results fully. But it has sufficed to bring about great reforms, and to justify sanguine expectations as to the working of a Republican Administration.

General GARFIELD, in a speech delivered the other day at Columbus, sketched some of the more striking characteristics of the four months' effort. First, as to the revenue. Its collection has been transferred to capable and honest men. The rascally "Rings" which too long controlled it have been broken up, and reforms have been brought into play with immediate advantage to the Treasury. Although the first three quarters of the fiscal year yielded but $256,000,000, the current quarter will yield not less than $100,000,000, or $20,000,000 more than was received in any single quarter under JOHNSON. The whisky tax exemplifies the change in detail. In May, 1868, the total manufacture gave to the revenue but $1,500,000, whereas last month it produced $4,500,000, with thirty-six collection districts yet to be heard from. And every branch of the revenue service exhibits proportionate improvement. With the revenue thus rendered more productive, we may confidently anticipate material reductions in taxes next session.

Turning to the expenditure side of the account, General GARFIELD's statements are equally suggestive. During the first three quarters of the present fiscal year the expenditures amounted to $256,000,000, or an average exceeding $85,000,000. On the other hand, in the current quarter they will not exceed $60,000,000, or $25,000,000 less than in any other quarter of the year. Not only, then, will the Congressional appropriations, reduced as they were, meet the wants of the Government under General GRANT, but there will be a surplus of some $37,000,000, and the nuisance of deficiency bills appears likely to be avoided for the first time in years. Meanwhile, too, the reduction of the public debt goes on, and the Treasury management, though not absolutely free from defects, commands a degree of public confidence which best testifies to its integrity.

These are considerations which tax-payers will appreciate. They are evidence of an intelligent performance of duty on the part of Congress, and of zeal, judgment, and integrity on the part of the Administration. The Democrats may invent new issues, if they can. The Republican Party, in the discussion of national affairs, may point with well-grounded satisfaction to what it is doing in the matter of economy, and to the foundations it is laying for the measures of relief which trade and industry unitedly demand. Its strength is in its works, and these will endure scrutiny.

Our Government and the Cuban Struggle.

The ground which our Government has taken from the start, and still maintains, regarding the Cuban struggle, is simply that of duty under the admitted requirements of international law. As it did not, on the one hand, render any officious, premature aid to the Spanish authorities in ferreting out "Cuban sympathizers," so, on the other hand, it has not fallen short of its full duty in promptly checking any known designs to violate international law. The assertion of a contemporary that the Government "raised false hopes in the Cuban symphatizers which it now as cruelly crushes" is as unfounded as it is unjust. The chances of success in the Cuban movement never were taken into consideration, as we have been given to understand, in any Cabinet consultation as to what Governmental *duty* required.

For ourselves, we see no inconsistency whatever in the present marked activity of the authorities in preventing violations of the law, as contrasted with any previous conduct of the same authorities. What our Government declined to do, in the first instance, was to proceed to harsh measures on mere *suspicion*; when, however, direct information, of a sort that could be efficiently acted upon, was furnished to it by the Spanish Minister, of intended criminality, it acted instantly and satisfactorily. And one proof of the good faith which our Government has maintained toward Spain as a friendly Power, is the satisfaction of its official representatives in this country. Contrast this with the experience of Mr. ADAMS in London in 1861 and 1862.

On the other hand, it is due to our Government to observe that it has had a twofold difficulty—a popular and a geographical difficulty—in maintaining its straightforwardness regarding the Cuban question. On the one hand, our people have sympathized heartily with the Cuban cause,—and so, doubtless, individually, have the members of the Administration, which, unlike its predecessors, agrees cordially with a majority of the people, both in foreign and domestic political questions. On the other hand, the proximity of Cuba to our coast, our enormous sea-board line, the large number of restless and adventurous spirits whom the war left in our large cities, and the great number of our resident Cubans, have made it difficult to discover plots for unlawful expeditions. Nevertheless, as we have said, the Spanish authorities have had no reason to complain of their information being slighted.

Now, of the alleged cases of "neglect of duty" which some papers, for partisan purposes, have set in array against our Government, the greater part will be found to involve no neglect at all. We have before explained how the selling of arms in open market, and similar procedures, had been misunderstood or misrepresented as infractions of law by some of our contemporaries. And as for the very few "hostile expeditions" which have really started from our ports, those that were not checked were not known until they had safely escaped. It was *after* their departure that even the papers got wind of them. The truth is that the Government's honesty and rectitude of purpose in the Cuban matter have been made manifest; and the very disagreeableness of its duty should secure it praise. As for the unfair pretence of the *World* that the late activity of the Government was caused by a decline in Cuban prospects, it is contradicted by facts. Cuban prospects for independence were never brighter than now.

The Grand Trip in One Chapter.

We publish a vivid and picturesque letter from our correspondent "W. S.," describing the grand sweep across the continent from the Missouri to the Pacific, from Omaha to San Francisco. The newspaper letters that we have heretofore noticed concerning this great tour have been fragmentary,—giving but accounts from one point or another on the line; and this, we believe, is the first complete account in one letter of the through trip over the Pacific Railroad. The time occupied by our correspondent was but four days; and it may be seen that the journey can be made not only a pleasant one, as regards personal comfort, but supremely enjoyable in view of the spectacular opportunities it furnishes to the poetical and idealistic traveler. We are glad that our correspondent gives anew the impressions that are made on the mind of a fresh observer by the great Plains of the trans-Missouri region, as well as by the region of the immense mountains,—those mighty rock-masses that seem to have been thrown roughly up against the sky's face in some splendid accession of primeval wrath. Not, on the one hand, that we have not already had scores of writers who have told about them—nor, on the other hand, that any description could convey any idea of them to the untraveled reader. But that this account will, in its place, help to attract travelers, and adventurers, and pleasure-seekers, and emigrants and business people to that western half of our country of which the world at large, and even the American people, know so little. Those in search of adventure can find it to their heart's content in our plains and mountains; those who desire novelty and wonder can find them there; those who, like Antæus, would renew their strength by contact with the earth, have the opportunity there; those in quest of space for life and breath, can have it there. We are surprised that now, when there are such facilities of reaching the far West, parties of adventurous young fellows have not been got up this Summer for excursions from our Eastern cities to the Plains and mountains, where the buffalo and the antelope and the prairie chicken and the elk and the black-tailed deer, can be found in quantity enough to satisfy the most carnivorous hunter, or the sportsman who is fondest of the wild and glorious revelries of the chase. How can a live young man dawdle for months at a fashionable watering-place when three days will take him to the Plains, and another day or two will take him out where there is game worthy of his nerve and his rifle, and among scenes where he will catch from nature its bounding life? If the idea were started among our business men, and a few parties of five, ten or twenty were made up to go off and enjoy themselves in this fashion, we venture to say that they would be more benefited by it than they will be in the holiday hotels, and have better relaxation from the cares of life than by any other way of spending their season.

As for the trip to the Pacific that our correspondent describes, it is a trip that seems to be enjoyed by the hundreds who daily make it. We understand that the body of travel over the new road is unexpectedly large; and there is every reason to believe that the past progress of the development of the far West will be greatly surpassed by the progress of the next few years.

Will the Negro Work?—Co-operation at the South.

It is remarkable what important changes or even revolutions occur within a country, while its inhabitants are hardly aware of them. In a large section of this country a profound economic revolution is passing, and one of the greatest of social problems is being settled, and yet the mass of our people scarcely know anything of it.

"Whether the negro will work," and what is to be the future condition of production in the South, ought to be the first of all questions to our business community, yet we venture to say that to neither can the most of our readers give any trustworthy answer.

Much of the information also which reaches here through social channels of the condition of the South is peculiarly unreliable. Travelers or Southerners visiting the North usually report the prejudices and disappointment of the upper classes at the great social revolution, and really know little of what the negro has accomplished. The most trustworthy informants are the business-houses, who have no sympathy, either for or against emancipation, and who are forced by business interests to obtain exact information on this important matter.

Accounts from the best of these sources show that the results of emancipation throughout the South have been, in an economic view, astonishingly and unexpectedly successful.

In the Jamaica emancipation, it will be remembered that the negroes were put at a great disadvantage by two events, one the gradual nature of emancipation, and the other the fall of sugar in the British markets, especially owing to a great reduction of the duties.

American emancipation has had the immense advantage of its being full and complete, and of a high price of the great Southern staple since the civil war. The consequences of the latter are, that both planter and negro have been paid handsomely, especially during the past year; and thus this peasantry, suddenly placed in new relations to the employing class, have found any arrangement they may have formed with it profitable and mutually satisfactory.

For some years, now, the South has been cultivated under a system of coöperation. That is, the employer pays his laborers according to yield, giving them, say one-fourth of the cotton crop in lieu of wages and food, or one-third if they support themselves. Had the price of the crop fallen badly, so that on some years both employers and employed had lost, the negroes would have become suspicious and discouraged, and would have attributed to the planters what was the fault of the market, and perhaps have abandoned cotton-growing, or have permanently separated themselves from the capital of the country.

They would have become poor also, and all the vices of poverty would have sprung up. We should have soon heard of a vast idle *proletaire* class in the South, and of the "curses of emancipation." But, providentially, from various causes, cotton has usually been high, or, if it has fallen, the loss has not come upon the South.

The results of coöperation have been the same in Southern agriculture that they have in some branches of English manufacture. We hear of such instances as these:

One planter in Georgia has forty-five laborers, formerly slaves of his own. He will leave them for months at a time, and return to find everything going on, even better than it used to under the lash of the overseer. There is no waste, no idleness, little carelessness, because each one knows that his own return will depend on the amount of the crop. Whereas formerly there used to be a vast deal of cotton lost by waste and carelessness, now there is nothing. When he is at home, "he never even is obliged to call his workmen in the morning," but finds his horse saddled, and all the men off to field long before he is up. "His life is a different thing from what it ever was before; it is perfect comfort in comparison." Under this arrangement both master and men are growing rich. One hand alone has $900 deposited with him, and will probably soon buy a farm of his own.

Such instances as this of Southern coöperation under free labor are reported everywhere, though the experiment seems to have been most successful in Georgia, which will produce this year probably more cotton than it ever did under slavery.

The condition of the South may be judged of from the fact that though she only produced half the crop she used to before the war, she received for it last year $250,000,000, or $25,000,000 in gold more than she ever obtained for her largest crop under slavery. This immense sum also has come in cash, mainly into the pockets of the laboring class, for all classes were out of debt. Probably no laboring class in the world was better paid the past year. This vast payment of wages has made a singular change in the economic condition of the South. An extended retail trade has sprung up in its interior, and the retailers have somewhat taken the place of the old "factors;" that is, they sell their goods direct for cotton, paying even more than the market price, and making their profit from the high prices of their wares.

Under this barter the planter receives his payment at once, and the retailer either sells to agents of cotton-houses, or forwards himself to market. A continual trade is thus kept up, and many interior towns are growing to a high degree of prosperity. The negroes are no longer contented with the former poor articles which were furnished them, but demand what may be called "second-class goods," and many luxuries. Poor jewelry is in great request. Undoubtedly a great deal of money is hoarded by the negroes, with the idea of eventually purchasing land, which may account for the fact that so much money seems absorbed in the South and does not return here.

What effect the general purchase of freeholds by the laboring class of the Southern States would have on the production of the great staple, is not yet clear. Its favorable moral and political effect could not be doubted by an American.

The industrial future of the former slave States looks increasingly promising, and the effect of their prosperity will reach every branch of business at the North.

Loaves and Fishes.

The schedule of the June changes made in the New-York Custom-house by Collector GRINNELL, and approved by Secretary BOUTWELL, which we published yesterday, gives a lively idea of the humbler prizes over which patriots struggle. In the hundred and more offices comprised in the list, there are four choice ones that yield $2,500 per annum; four others that yield $2,000; but the rest tail down from $1,800 to $900, with the majority set at $3 or $4 per diem.

It is, of course, at once apparent what singular attractions this list offers to the young and ambitious soul. With the post of an "examiner," a "verifier," an "opener" or a "sampler," to stimulate effort, with $2 50 per diem, or $750 per annum, held up as the glittering prize before his vision, what cannot the ardent and adventurous ward politician accomplish? What canvassing will he not do, what "slates" will he not make or break, what votes will he not bully or coax, what aid will he not buy, treats stand, hacks hire, split-tickets print at his own expense? Such honor, such position, and such overflowing wealth were surely worth a man's running a month in sun and rain, to get names to his petition, or additions to his string of credentials. General GRANT has made the observation, from recent experience, that "office-seeking has come to be one of the industries of America." We are confident that it would be much more universally so, were the true nature and extent of the prizes that are offered, well known. It is true that there are about ten times as many hungry applicants as the loaves and fishes can satisfy, and also that not all the Governmental offices are of the highly-lucrative nature we now name. However, this only makes success a better index and token of merit. Rush, youth of America, to "inspect" at $3 per noctem or "open" at $3 per diem.

Importers and the Government.

Some two years ago a controversy occurred between the importing merchants of this City and the Treasury Department in relation to suits brought against the Collector of the Port to recover back duties alleged to have been illegally exacted. The merchants claimed—and we thought at the time that they had some reason for their claim—that the Government, in its conduct of those suits, was more technical than equitable. If our readers will look in our legal columns they will find a decision in such a case, which, though just rendered, dates back to the time of that controversy, and which we think, shows that the complaints of the importers were not without reason.

The case was this: Suit was commenced nine years ago against an Ex-Collector to recover back duties illegally exacted. There was no doubt about the illegality of the exaction, and a verdict was rendered against him. The practice had grown up in such cases of taking a general verdict and having the Collector make up, from the papers at the Custom-house, the amount of the duties which had been illegally exacted on all the various importations by the plaintiff, and on that statement of the amount due, the judgment was entered. That course was pursued in this case. The Collector's report was made in due time, judgment for the amount of it was rendered against him, which the Government paid, and the judgment was satisfied of record in the Fall of 1862. Some months after, the plaintiff discovered that the Custom-house officers in making up their amount that was due him, had assumed to leave out many items which should have gone into that account. He had had no part in making up the amount, but had relied entirely upon the correctness of the figures reported by the Collector, and naturally enough, sought to have the error, if it was one, corrected, and the true amount paid to him. He first brought a new suit to recover these items. The Government set up, not that the money had not been illegally taken from him, but that his suit was barred by the Statute of Limitations, and this defence, ungracious though it was, the Court felt itself constrained by the law to sustain. These proceedings took until the Spring of 1867, and the plaintiff having failed in his new suit, then moved to open the judgment in the old one, and have the errors corrected. The decision of Judge SMALLEY granting this motion is the one to which we have referred.

If the Judge had refused to open a judgment which was rendered seven years ago, on the ground that if there were any error in it, it resulted from the folly of the plaintiff in leaving it to the defendant alone to fix the amount for which judgment should be rendered against him, we cannot see that the plaintiff would have had the right to complain. But the Judge has seen fit to relieve him from the consequences of that folly, probably on the ground that so many others were up to that time foolish in the same way, and certainly no one can say that the correction of the error is inequitable, if the Court had the power to open the judgment. There is no discussion of the question of power in the Judge's decision, and inasmuch as it appears that that power was not denied, such a discussion was hardly to be expected. But one would say on first thought, that a judgment which had been for seven years paid up and satisfied, ought to be beyond the power of resurrection.

The Judge closes his decision with some remarks which we must say would not have been entirely uncalled for under the past administration of these Custom-house matters. We hope that there has been a change for the better, and that equity and fair dealing, instead of technicality and arbitrariness, will characterize the future dealings of the Government with the importers.

Cholera and Yellow Fever Among Cuban Volunteers.

The steamship *Quaker City*, as reported in our columns yesterday, left this port on Saturday night last with eight hundred recruits, and with a supply of arms and other munitions of war for the Cuban army. At the same time the telegraph informs us that cholera and yellow fever are raging in Cuba to such an extent as to have effected a tacit truce between the contending armies in that island. As the Cuban Junta in this City has repeatedly proclaimed that it was not men, but arms and other munitions of war that were needed to enable the Cubans to achieve their independence, we submit that, if this be true, common humanity requires that they should cease their efforts for the recruitment of volunteers in this country, who, unacclimated as they are, will in a majority of cases of those who succeed in reaching Cuba at all, fall easy victims to the twin epidemics which are now rapidly decimating both armies. We warn these gentlemen of the Junta that persistence in this reckless disregard of the lives of adventurous and enthusiastic young men will go far to deprive the cause of Cuban independence of that sympathy which it has hitherto received in this country. They must know that these recruits, entirely unaccustomed to a tropical climate, will be utterly worthless for military operations in Cuba for the next four months, and that the enemy they will have to meet is not the Spaniard, but death by cholera and yellow fever.

Mr. Gilmore and the Boston Jubilee.

Will the wonders of the great Peace Festival never cease? We now are told that, in spite of the prodigious expenses of the enterprise, the pecuniary result, contrary to the expectation of those most nearly interested, is a profit of more than one hundred thousand dollars. This alone was needed to complete the triumph of the Bostonians, and to add fresh acrimony to the chorus of defiance and disdain which they still persist in hurling forth to the rest of the world, and to New-York in particular. The comfortable sum of $110,700 remains in the hands of the Committee, who with a liberality which one individual at least will warmly appreciate, have announced their purpose of bestowing a good part of it upon the indefatigable projector, Mr. P. S. GILMORE. It is, indeed, hinted that Mr. GILMORE was not unaware of this intention from the beginning, and that his untiring efforts to secure a colossal success may have been to some extent inspired by less etherial motives than the advancement of art and the celebration of the return of peace. However this may be, Boston is sufficiently content with his achievements to establish him for life with a neat little property, and furthermore, to bind him to herself forever by the gift of a $25,000 house and lot in the heart of the city. This last manifestation of generosity, we are told, is offered in mitigation of Mr. GILMORE's sufferings from the sneers and gibes which heartless critics from abroad have leveled at him. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and, for this worthy gentleman's sake, we are almost tempted to wish that the *World*, and other hostile journals, had spread their scorn still thicker while they were about it. With very little additional trouble they might have made him the possessor of a brown-stone palace on Commonwealth-avenue, a yacht surpassing in splendor Commodore FOLLETT's famous *Nettie*, and the finest private stud in Massachusetts. If the Jubilee had lasted a fortnight, instead of a week, they might even have secured him the succession to Dr. SHURTLEFF's municipal throne.

For this, however, it is now too late. The Jubilee has ceased to be a vital topic in New-York, although the Boston newspapers dwell upon it with unabated ardor, as becomes the chroniclers of a city in which exciting events are happily few. Rage against New-York is still the burden of their daily song, and their news columns are chiefly occupied with extracts of actual or supposed disrespectful meaning. Precisely as the heads of Corsican families train their children to the *vendetta* by suppressing every conciliatory action of their enemies, so do the Boston journals artfully withhold every expression of congratulation and praise, and stimulate their own and their readers' wrath by perpetual reproductions of obnoxious paragraphs. The sensitiveness of KEATS resides in each Athenian editors' breast. Common sense, the journalists' "divinest particle," has been snuffed out of all of them by a few distasteful articles. We of New-York have done the best we can. We have said we are sorry and promised not to misbehave in like manner again—in which we are safe enough, as there will probably never be a second Peace Jubilee—but nothing avails. Boston is as relentless in her demands upon us as Mr. SUMNER in the terms he wishes to impose upon Great Britain. We must not only make public profession of penitence for sins we are all unconscious of having committed, but we must formally prostrate ourselves, and submit our necks to the pressure of Boston's revengeful heel. This being done, she will smile upon us as she was wont to smile. But whether it is worth while going through so much to gain so little, as Mr. Weller says, is a serious question. Like him, we rather think it isn't.

One thing is certain, although our hot-tempered friends have not yet discovered it—that the only trustworthy reports of the musical results of their undertaking, and the only appreciative estimates of the artistic good that may proceed from it, have appeared outside of their own city. All that has yet been published among themselves is simply calculated to make the whole affair ridiculous. The wildness of their rhapsodies has driven one or two of their critical writers to an opposite extreme. Thus, Mr. JOHN S. DWIGHT, who represents the conservative musical sentiment of Boston, and whose convictions are therefore naturally opposed to all boisterous demonstrations in support of which the name of music may be lightly taken, gives, in the *Tribune*, an exhaustive review of the proceedings, in which, while acknowledging many unexpected merits, he unsparingly derides the extravagant temper which appears to have animated the leading managers of the festival from beginning to end. But in the endeavor to dissociate himself from the mass of blind devotees, Mr. DWIGHT exhibits unnecessary severity. He was one of the original skeptics, and he takes pains to explain at great length why he could not lend the project his countenance. All this is now superfluous. Nine connoisseurs out of every ten predicted that the musical results would be contemptible. They found they were wrong, and were glad of the opportunity to record a success. And it is unfair, in the light of accomplished facts, to cast ridicule upon the methods by which these facts were made possible. Mr. GILMORE's advertisements may have been too exuberant to satisfy a strict rhetorical taste, but the time for considering that question has passed. The end has justified his means. Musicians are indebted to him for having afforded a definite solution of certain delicate and important problems which had long been subjects of uneasy discussion. The people of New-England are grateful to him for having enabled them to demonstrate the extent of their musical resources and to excite the astonishment of the musical world by producing, at short notice, a chorus numbering 11,000 voices, and capable of interpreting the works of the greatest composers. And, last of all, Boston is proud of him for giving her the opportunity of proclaiming with perfect truth, and an entire absence of modesty, her power to carry through a vaster musical undertaking than was ever before attempted, or ever will be or ought to be attempted again. For all these services, not to speak of his Briarean exertions in conducting the Anvil Chorus, what less substantial reward could justly be offered him than fifty thousand dollars in cash and twenty five thousand dollars' worth of real property? For great deeds, great bounty. Boston could never have allowed the compensation of the projector to be the one small incident of the gigantic celebration.

MINOR TOPICS.

The three excellent new public markets that have been opened up town, will soon deprive of importance the abominable market shanties down town. The down-town markets are inconvenient as well as offensive, and are so far away from the centres of population, the business must soon leave them. The country produce, the fruits and vegetables, the fish and butcher meats, will be taken directly to the up-town markets, and cheapness will be added to their other attractions of convenience and cleanliness. Thus we are in a fair way for the settlement by private enterprise of our long-standing market troubles, without the assistance of the Legislature or the interference of the Common Council.

There need be no fear that the Democratic Party will fail to secure such supplies of folly as will continue to insure its defeat. Here, now, for example, is GOLLADAY, Democratic member of Congress from Kentucky, coming out (according to the report in that excellent Democratic authority, the Louisville *Courier*) "squarely in favor of *repudiation*, without any circumlocution whatever." The speech which he has just delivered in favor of it at Franklin was "frequently greeted with rounds of applause," and, no doubt, will be greeted in like manner by hundreds of thousands of Democrats throughout the country. We shall see how this sort of thing will help the Democrats in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and we shall by-and-by see how much it will help them throughout the country.

The letter to General SICKLES, requesting him to name a time for the reception, was signed by numerous eminent lawyers, leading bankers and merchants, and gentlemen of high social position, without distinction of party. Among the Democrats are to be found the names of the veteran Edwin Croswell, Isaac Bell, Richard Schell, Geo. W. Quintard, James Murphy, John B. Haskin, George Shea, John Graham, and many others.

Provision will have to be made for the more thorough supervision of the Croton and its tributaries. The Courts have very promptly taken up the cases of those who polluted the stream which we drink by erecting on its banks gas-works, outhouses, &c., and Justice BARNARD, at the Putnam County Circuit Court, has given notice that it must be understood that no one has a right to pollute the waters of a running stream, and that such conduct would not be allowed, as it was at variance with the common law. But there is another cause of pollution and disease which requires different treatment. A correspondent writes us from Putnam County regarding a point that demands attention. After saying that the Croton passes through the eastern portion of that valley, and that there is but very little fall for five miles, owing to the rocky obstructions at its south end, he adds:

> "These obstructions cause the water to flow back over three or four thousand acres of land, which are thereby rendered swampy, and the water is exposed to the rays of the sun, mingled with hemlock, laurel, hellebore, nightshade and other poisonous vegetable substances, making a tincture that Macbeth's witches could revel in without wishing any more malignant ingredients."

Our correspondent says that a very little engineering skill would remedy the evil, and keep the Croton within its proper channel. By removing a portion of the rocky bed of the stream, sufficient fall could be made to carry off the water briskly. The improvement could be made at a very small outlay. He adds that apparently the Croton Department wholly overlooks the upper waters of the stream. There are several good-sized lakes that might be added to the volume of the Croton, greatly increasing the supply of water to the City and improving its quality.

During the present heated term several persons have been prostrated in the streets by the rays of the sun, and three of these, we believe, have died from the effects of the stroke. These occurrences should remind people to be careful to avoid those irregularities of life which induce this fatal malady. Persons should be temperate in eating and drinking, and if necessarily exposed to the sun should have cabbage-leaves or damp cloths in their hats. Over-exertion, with copious draughts of bad whisky or of iced water, produce nearly all of the cases which are recorded. "A word to the wise should be sufficient."

The religious public was greatly excited about eighteen months ago, by the detection of a pretender named OSTRANDER, who, representing himself as a City missionary, succeeded in duping scores of persons, in as many churches, out of large sums of money, which he said were to be applied to various benevolent objects. He was finally arrested, and upon his trial it was proven that he was a veteran swindler, whose confidence games had been carried on in nearly every State in the Union. He was sentenced to State Prison, from which he has lately been released, and we are informed that he is at his old tricks again. He is a respectable-looking person, of fluent speech and fascinating manners and should be arrested wherever found.

The leading Chinamen in California have asked Congress to secure protection and equal rights for Chinese emigrants, and also that the subsidy to the China steamship line shall be increased, so that semi-monthly trips may be made. We learn from a gentleman who has recently arrived here from China, that there is hardly any limit to the number of Chinamen who are ready to emigrate to this country. We get our hundreds of thousands annually from Germany and Ireland; but we can get our millions annually from China. It is a serious question how far they ought to be encouraged, or permitted, to come. We must not overlook the fact that there are considerations of blood, morals, and free politics, as well as of cheap labor and industrial economy.

It is curious to observe that our New-York Post Office always sends to Europe a much greater number of letters than it receives from that part of the world. For the month of May, it sent away 420,553 letters and received 391,062. This seems to show that the mass of the foreigners settled in this country write home to their old friends oftener than the latter write to them. That rule, however, is broken in a single instance. The Italians send home but 4,569 letters for 7,893 brought over to them. Are they more hard-hearted than the rest of mankind? Or do they refrain from writing till Italy shall be entirely free, with Rome for its capital?

The Russian Czar seems very courteously disposed toward our people just now. In the first place, one of his naval squadrons, under the command of Admiral ERBENTOFF, is ordered to come into the Atlantic and visit the principal ports of our Eastern seaboard. In the next, mindful of what is due to a brother potentate, he has transmitted—perhaps the Admiral will bring it—a piece of artillery to President GRANT embossed with the names of those places where General GRANT obtained his victories over the rebels in the late commotions. Of course, as the General is known to be for peace, this cannon is meant to be merely what SHELLEY calls "a metaphor of peace."

The Spanish journals are circulating a curious report to the effect that the Prince of Asturias is to marry the English Princess BEATRICE, a lady of his own age; that he is to be King and she Queen of Spain—Donna ISABELLA abdicating—and that in consequence of such a very propitious alliance, the British Government will restore Gibraltar to the Spanish monarchy. This is such a very romantic sort of arrangement that we should not have alluded to it, if we were sure that those dynasts and diplomats of the ancient West could really make a better one.

The Japanese now coming into California promise to be a most valuable order of immigrants. Those who have purchased the six hundred acres of the Adza Ranch will be quite an industrial colony, cultivating the tea-plant, the silk-worm and its tree, the bamboo esculents which will taste like a mixture of artichoke and asparagus, and the fish harvests which will be nourished in large lime-cemented tanks or lakes. Their Japan silk-worms feed on the oak and other trees, producing a beautiful gray silk, and their tea-nuts give "China oil," which makes such a clear pure light. The Japanese are altogether the best instructed immigrants coming to our shores.

We do not care to revive old stories, but are compelled to refer to the case of "Reddy the Blacksmith" once more. We should like to know what our immaculate Sheriff has done in the matter of the forfeited recognizance of that fugitive vagabond. Recorder HACKETT several days ago directed the seizure of the house which was given as security for "Reddy's" appearance for trial. Why hasn't the order been enforced? or was there a secret understanding among the authorities in relation to the matter? By the way, while speaking of this subject, we may ask, also, why the bench warrant for Reddy's rearrest was placed in the hands of Captain JOURDAN instead of Captain THORNE, in whose precinct the ruffian belonged?

The elation of the advance guard of Boston reformers over the selection of a young lady to read the Declaration of Independence at the approaching celebration of the Fourth of July, is now rivaled by the rapture with which steadfast conservative citizens receive the announcement that an ode by Mr. GEORGE LUNT will form a part of the ceremonies. The Radical Party declare that the feminine appointment is, at best, a mere abstract acknowledgment of their claims, while the recognition of Mr. LUNT is a direct and personal affront to the convictions of all who believe that if the example of that gentleman and his political associates had prevailed at any period during the war, there would by this time have been no National Anniversary to commemorate at all. The solid men of Boston vouchsafe no verbal retort, being sufficiently self-assured in the consideration that while the young lady's performance must of necessity be confined to the recital of a formal document, Mr. LUNT can have it all his own way in the Ode, and restore the shaken equilibrium of the social sphere in whatever manner may best suit his poetic fancy. From all of which we gather that the peaceful influences of Mr. GILMORE's Jubilee had no effect upon the old political differences of the New-England metropolis.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

The worthiest entertainments which the City now affords may be found at Booth's Theatre, where Mr. ADAMS nightly repeats his fine impersonation of *Enoch Arden*, and at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, where the excellent company from Boston appear in the drama of "Dora" and the burlesque of "Black-Eyed Susan." The performance of Mr. STUART ROBSON and his associates in this last bit of theatrical drollery is as much more amusing than that of the original representatives in London, as the movements of a group of intelligent human beings are more diverting and agreeable than those of a fantoccini show. Miss LUCILLE WESTERN continues to invite attention to the partially legitimate order of drama, in which she shines, at the Grand Opera House; and, at Wood's Museum, Mr. E. EDDY appeals to the "sensational" taste with a revival of "The Wandering Jew." Wallack's Theatre will be occupied for six nights longer with the Lauri Troupe, where pantomime will this evening be preceded by a new extravaganza entitled "Rupert the Reckless." On the 5th inst. their entertainment is to be replaced by that which has been the attraction at the Fifth-avenue. Dramatic performances have been discontinued at the Waverley, and an acrobatic troupe, the DE LAVE family, will this evening appear there for the first time. At the Olympic, Mr. FOX supplies fresh mirth each evening from his inexhaustible reservoir of humor. Mr. W. H. WHALLEY, a favorite tragedian of the Bowery Theatre, is announced for six nights at that establishment, to perform in "Nick of the Woods" and "The Carpenter of Rouen."

GETTYSBURG.

Preparations for the Dedication of the Soldiers' Monument.

Its History and Description—Present Aspect of the Battle-field—Accommodations for Visitors to the Town—Excursion Trains, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GETTYSBURG, Saturday, June 26, 1869.

Standing this morning at sunrise beside the monument that is being reared on the apex of Cemetery Hill, marking the spot that General HOWARD's forethought seized on Wednesday, July 1, 1863, I realized that I stood on the pivotal ground of the greatest war in history. The battle, with all its horror and glory rose from the gathered mists of six eventful years, and looking down the range of hills that bends backward, southwest and southeast, from this spot, I sought for some visible sign of those terrible days when these hillocks were paved with stilled or writhing men, and each one of all these summits was endowed with death. But I only saw the hills and the undulating valley, burdened with waving grain and meadows ripe for the sickle. Across the valley was Seminary Ridge, where LEE's ragged rebels made wild havoc of fences and fields, but now with no sign, save of peaceful rural toil. Along the opposite, irregular range of hills, from Round Top to Cemetery, where MEADE stayed the rebel tide forever, there is scarcely a vestige left of the terrible conflict. All the *débris* of a great battle has disappeared everywhere from the hillsides and valleys, and not from Waterloo has the rough imprint of war been more thoroughly removed than from Gettysburg. The old borough town itself was between the contending armies, and although lapped by the very fiercest flame of battle, it shows outwardly no impress of its terrible experience. It is now the same quiet, primæval shire town as before the war, and those July days of six years agone seem nothing more than the awful phantasmagora of a fever-dream.

I know it is the fashion to burden newspapers with interesting stories of the frightful ravages of war to be seen here on every side; but speaking of things exactly as I find them, I have not been able to follow in this rutted road. True it is that the obtrusive searcher, looking minutely everywhere, can find here and there a tree that an expert might say had been riven by a cannon-shot, or another that seems to be pitted with Minie balls; or he might find some dented rocks, or tumuli of earth that serves for graves, or the remains of rifle-pits and earthworks, as the imagination happens to elect. But maugre all these, the casual visitor cannot come here and by anything he sees have the conviction forced upon him that he stands on ground where 150,000 men met in deadly conflict. In fine, whoever finds here vestiges of the battle, left by the battle itself, earnestly searches for them, predetermined to find them. Who comes as I have sees only the sweet rural landscape of an undulating valley, bounded west and south by a wooded mountain range, only fair fields and bending meadows, only perfect fences and barns and houses and unravaged roads, and he hears only the hum of insect life, the twitter of the birds, the sweet low sounds of rural toil, mingled with the clatter of a machine-reaper going over the ground where LEE encamped and REYNOLDS fell, and cutting close to the soil where MEADE mowed down an over-tasked rebellion.

THE NATIONAL CEMETERY.

There is a memento of the battle that survives, and will for ages. On the western slope of Cemetery Hill, arranged in a semi-circle around the central plot for the monument, sleep 3,555 of the Union patriots who fell at Gettysburg. These sleeping patriots belong to the States of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota; but 979 sleep as the common and precious property of all the loyal States, for their graves are marked only with that saddest of war's epitaphs, "Unknown." Standing in the monumental plot, the prevailing expression of the scene is that of simple grandeur. Elbow to elbow, as they fought in life, these dead patriots lie peacefully awaiting the promised end of earth. The closely-shaven grass covers them as with a rich green mantle, and as the eye goes over the rows of circling, swarded graves it meets no abrupt contrasts, but everywhere simplicity, harmony, beauty. There are no dwarfed, unsightly stones marking specific graves, but the dead of a State are buried together in sections, and each section is marked by a plain granite slab scarcely protruding above the ground. On the plan of the Cemetery each grave is numbered, and the name of the sleeper it contains is carefully recorded in the books of the Commissioners, and the individuality of the dead—if the term can be allowed—is thus rigidly preserved.

The idea of this cemetery was evolved from the smoke of the battle itself, and originated with Hon. DAVID WILLS, of Gettysburg. By his energy as the State Agent, aided by the zealous coöperation of Governor CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, the dead were collected from the wide expanse of the battle-field and buried in the ground where they now lie, which had been previously purchased for the purpose by the State of Pennsylvania. The States having dead on the field were invited to coöperate in the enterprise, and all gladly accepting the invitation, the Commissioners appointed by the several Governors met in convention at Harrisburg, on the 17th of December, 1863, and organized the "Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg," by the election of DAVID WILLS, of Pennsylvania, as President, and of W. Y. SELLECK, of Wisconsin, as Secretary. It was also ordered that the ground should be held in perpetuity by the State of Pennsylvania in trust for the use for which it was purchased, and that the several States represented should make appropriations, apportioned according to representation in Congress, to defray the expense of establishing the Cemetery and erecting a monument, as well as to provide a fund to keep the grounds in repair. Subsequently, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act, approved March 25, 1864, incorporating the Board of Commissioners and clothing them with all the powers usually conferred by such laws.

Prior, however, to this official action, all the dead had been collected and buried, and on the 19th of November, 1863, the cemetery was consecrated with imposing public ceremonies, which brought here a vast concourse of the nation's bravest and best. It was then that EDWARD EVERETT delivered that admirable address in which was embodied an account of the battle, which although prepared at that early day, is yet valuable for its accuracy as distinguished for its eloquent conciseness. It was then too that President LINCOLN delivered that solemn dedicatory address of twenty lines which was a compendium no less of the doubts and fears that harassed him, than of his determination to go on with the work intrusted to his hands, and in which occurs the immortal sentence: "The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here."

The next great public ceremonial at Gettysburg was on the 4th of July, 1865, on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of that Soldiers' National Monument which is to be dedicated on Thursday next. It was then two years subsequent to the battle, and being in the first bright days of peace, a great crowd again flocked to the historic field, but the attendance of distinguished persons was not so great as on the prior occasion, nor were the ceremonies so impressive. The opening remarks and prayer were made by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D.; a letter was read from President JOHNSON, detained at Washington by sickness; and the oration having been delivered by Major-General O. O. HOWARD, an original poem was read by the author, CHARLES G. HALPINE, and the exercises were concluded by a short speech by Governor CURTIN, of Pennsylvania.

THE SOLDIERS' NATIONAL MONUMENT.

The monument now approaching completion and to be dedicated on the 1st of July is the most imposing memento of the Civil War anywhere in the country, and will not be finished at a cost of less than $60,000, although the original estimate was but $25,000. It is from designs by J. G. BATTERSON, of Hartford, Conn., who also furnished the clay models of the statuary, which were worked out in marble at Rome by RANDOLPH ROGERS. The superstructure is sixty feet high, consisting of a massive pedestal, twenty-five feet square at the base, and the die and cap crowned with a three-quarter globe, on which stands a colossal statue of the Genius of Liberty, holding in her right hand the victor's wreath of laurel, and clasping with the left a sheathed sword. Projecting from the angles of the pedestal are four buttresses, supporting the same number of allegorical statues, representing War, History, Peace and Plenty. War is personified by an American soldier, who, resting from the conflict, relates to History the story of the battle the monument commemorates, while History, with stylus and tablet, is chiseled as recording the achievements of the field. Peace is symbolized by a statue of the American mechanic, with the accessories of a cog-wheel, hammer and chisel, while Plenty is represented by a female figure, with a sheaf of wheat and fruits, as emblematic of peace and abundance as the soldier's crowning triumph. The buttresses on which these statues—which are all colossal—are seated, have the sides ornamented with bas-reliefs in unison with the idea embodied in the statue. The upper die and cap of the monument are circular, and on the die is a circlet of bronze stars made up of one for each State having dead in the cemetery. The cornice and plinth above the main die of the pedestal are octagonal and heavily moulded, and on the plinth rests an octagonal moulded base, bearing upon its face the national arms in high relief. The panel of the main die, on the west side between the statues, has engraved on it:

GETTYSBURG,
July 1, 2, 3,
1863.

While the corresponding panel on the opposite side has the following from LINCOLN's dedicatory address: "It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work that they have thus far so nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that the Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."—LINCOLN, Nov. 19, 1863.

The monument itself is executed in granite and the five statues in marble, so that when completed it will have the same general effect as the cemetery in which it stands. But it is not yet finished, nor will it be by Thursday next, for Peace and Plenty have not yet arrived from Italy, and of the materials now on the ground only the pedestal with the buttresses and the statues of War and History have been put in place. Mr. WILLS, however, is sanguine that, except the two non-arrived statues, all will be finished in time for the final ceremonies, and as he is giving his personal attention to the work, there is reason to believe that he will not be disappointed. It is impossible, of course, to indulge in any minute criticism of the monument in its present unfinished state, but it can be said that in the expression of eager recital thrown into the face of War, and in the absorbed listening aspect and attitude of History, the sculptor has commendably worked out the idea of the designer. It is lamentable, however, that the marble of both these statues has been badly disfigured during the passage across the ocean, in consequence of gross carelessness of package and stowage, and, unsightly as they now appear, it is feared that some of the stains can never be wholly eradicated.

THE DEDICATORY CEREMONY.

The last of the series of solemn public ceremonies connected with the establishment of the Soldiers' National Cemetery is to take place on Thursday next, the 1st of July. The Committee of Arrangements, consisting of DAVID WILLS, R. H. MCCURDY, W. Y. SELLECK, BEN DEFORD and EDWARD M. DUBOIS, have concluded all the preliminaries necessary to the success of this last pageant. The programme of the day includes the opening remarks and prayer by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, the unvailing of the monument by Major-General GEORGE G. MEADE, the oration on the progress of civil liberty in the United States during the last ten years by Senator OLIVER P. MORTON of Indiana, an original poem by BAYARD TAYLOR, and the closing prayer by Rev. S. S. SCHMUCKER, of Gettysburg. Many distinguished gentlemen have signified their intention of being present, among whom are Senator FENTON, of New-York; Governor JEWELL, of Connecticut; Ex-Governor WARD, of New-Jersey; Governor CRAPO, of Michigan; General HUMPHREYS, Governor GEARY, of Pensylvania, and others, but Mr. WILLS has not received any notice to expect the presence of the President of the United States and other members of the National Government, all of whom have been invited.

The visiting military organizations to take part in the ceremonies will be, the Utica (N. Y.) Zouaves, the Lancaster (Penn.) Fencibles, the Harrisburg (Penn.) City Zouaves, the Chambersburg (Penn.) Housrem Zouaves, the York (Penn.) Zeikel Guards, and the two military companies of Adams County, Penn. General MEADE has suggested the possibility of the presence of a part of the militia of Philadelphia, under General PREVOST, but there is nothing certain in the matter, and the organizations mentioned, together with the Baltimore National Musical Association are all that are sure to be present, but they will be reinforced in the procession by local lodges of Freemasons, Odd Fellows, and other bodies.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR VISITORS.

The citizens of this quiet old shire town are already perplexed as to what they will do with the immense concourse of people they expect to be poured upon them on Wednesday next. The two town taverns can accommodate perhaps a hundred or so together, but it is believed that the new Gettysburg Springs Hotel, two miles west of the village, can take in 400 or 500. How Dr. SMITH, the manager, expects to perform this feat I cannot say, for his house is not yet entirely finished, and, although his carpets are down and some of the upper bedrooms furnished, he has never had a fire in his kitchen, his cooks and servants are yet unengaged, and I can advise his guests to possess their souls in patience, and take comfort in the conviction that he is doing the very best he can under the circumstances. But outside the hotels, all the public halls and churches are to be opened as sleeping apartments, and the citizens very generally will open their houses for the accommodation of the strangers. Whoever comes here prepared for a little inconvenience and hardship will fare well enough; but whoever comes in the belief that he is to encounter all the little amenities of the great hotels will be wofully disappointed. If any one hungers for the sensation of sleeping in a tent on the battle-field, he can be gratified, as a large number are to be pitched.

EXCURSION TRAIN.

Ample arrangements have been made as to traveling accommodations, and excursion trains for Gettysburg will leave Boston at 9 P. M. of Monday and Tuesday, and New-York from foot of Cortlandt-street at 8:40 A. M. of Tuesday and Wednesday, going through from New-York *via* Philadelphia without change of cars, and arriving here at 6:15 P. M. The fare from New-York for the round trip is $10, and from Philadelphia $6 70. Excursion trains will also run from Washington, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and other connecting points, but I am not informed as to details concerning them. I can add, however, that all excursion tickets are good until and including the Saturday succeeding this last of the series of solemn ceremonies, which has marked the progress of the great work which is at last substantially completed.

POLITICAL.

Movements of Ex-President Johnson.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Press & Herald, June 25.

Mr. JOHNSON, to-day, will start from Greeneville to Washington. He goes to attend the Commencement exercises at Georgetown College, at which his youngest son is a student. He will not be absent from the State for a long period, and the people may rest assured that when he returns, his voice will be again heard in behalf of popular liberty.

Jubal A. Early on Virginia Politics.

To the Editors of the Lynchburg News:

FRANKLIN COURT-HOUSE, June 17, 1869.

I observe in your paper of the 14th a paragraph stating that I "have taken the stump for WALKER and against the Constitution." This does not correctly represent my position, and though my individual views are of little consequence to the public, yet, as I do not wish to be misunderstood by any, I take occasion to place myself right. At the last term of Franklin County Court, after Colonel MARTIN, of Henry, had made a speech, a portion of my old friends called upon me, and in response I made some remarks expressive of my views of the duty of Virginians in the approaching election. Regarding the instrument so anomalously propounded to the people of Virginia as a State Constitution by the recent proclamation of the President of the United States as, in its origin, its principles, its details, and its mode of submissions, degrading to the State, destructive of its honor and interests, and subversive of all semblance of State rights, I advised the people of my native county to cast their votes against it, either as a whole or in broken doses. I told them, however, that it was not improbable that by reason of what I regarded as the unwise counsel of some of our public men the instrument would be palmed upon us either with or without the disfranchising clauses, and as, by the action of a convention recently held in Richmond, the Conservative candidates had been withdrawn, thus narrowing the contest for Governor to a choice between two Northern men who had been nominated by their respective wings of the Republican Party, and as the infamy of WELLS' character, public and private, had been fully developed and established, I advised them to cast their votes for WALKER, as a choice of evils, upon the chance of his proving better than his opponent, if for no other reason. I do not think this can be said to be "taking the stump for WALKER." The whole ticket, from its head to its tail, is objectionable and offensive to me, and the tail is not by any means the least offensive part. Dire necessity alone could induce me to urge any one to give his support to such a ticket, or any part of it. Very respectfully yours,

J. A. EARLY.

Negro Eligibility to Office in Georgia.

The Macon *Telegraph*, a leading Democratic paper in Georgia, frankly concedes that, by the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the State, negroes are just as eligible to all civil offices as whites. In concluding an article upon the subject it says:

No well-informed man can have a doubt that the Federal Government is determined to reseat the negroes in the Legislature at all hazards, and that all our opposition will be futile. The refusal of the Legislature to respect this decision of the Supreme Court will only bring about a legislative purgation by bayonets; but we should care less for that than to see the Legislature assume an indefensible and untenable position, against an authoritative though unsatisfactory exposition of the law; or adopt any temporary expedients which would be practically unavailing against the dominant despotism. In the midst of all our troubles let us preserve respect for law. Let us arm ourselves with patience and look forward in hope to better days.

Political Items.

Hon. PETER M. DOX is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth District of Alabama. He was a Union man during the war, but headed the Seymour and Blair electoral ticket in his State last Fall.

Hon. WILLIAM WINDOM, of Minnesota, being a candidate for the United States Senate, in place of Mr. NORTON, has withdrawn from the contest for the nomination for Governor of his State. His friends will support Judge AUSTIN, of St. Peter, for Governor.

The Democrats in Alabama claim that all their candidates for Congress were original Union men with one exception, and his disabilities have been removed.

Hon. DANIEL VORHEES has been compelled by important business matters to withdraw his acceptance of the invitation to address the Democracy of Memphis, Tenn.

An adverse report has been made in the Connecticut Legislature on the resolution to call a Constitutional Convention, the chief objection being against the form of the resolution.

The Ohio State Temperance Alliance will hold a State Convention at Urbana on the 28th of July.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that CARY in 1869 means PENDLETON in 1872; but the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* says that if the nomination and election of GEORGE H. PENDLETON for President in 1872 depends upon the nomination of SAM CARY as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio in 1869, then the chances for "Young Greenbacks" in 1872 are slim indeed.

Democratic papers and politicians in Ohio are casting about for a candidate for Governor. Among those mentioned are Judge Ranney, General A. S. Piatt, Hon. Chilton A. White, Hon. Milton Saylor, General Durbin Ward, General Samuel Cary and General W. S. Rosecrans.

The Richmond *Whig* of Friday says: "By the registration of 1867 the blacks appeared to be able to elect a majority of twenty-one members of the House of Delegates. Albemarle with three delegates, Richmond and Henrico with eight, and Norfolk with two, showed negro majorities. But we have already information that these have been wrested from them. Thirteen from one side added to the other makes a difference of twenty-six, which gives us the House of Delegates by five. We expect to have it by fifty, and the Senate by a proportionate majority."

The Richmond *Dispatch* says all the prominent Democrats in Virginia, who have recently taken no part in politics, now go heartily for WALKER and against the objectionable articles of the Constitution. It mentions R. M. T. HUNTER, MOORE, of Rockbridge; CONRAD, Judge DANIEL, of Lynchburg; the GOODES, Judge ROBERTSON, of Charlottesville; Governor SMITH, General KEMPER, Judge CRUMP, Judge WILSON, WALKER R. STAPLES, MCLAUGHLIN, of Rockbridge; DUKE JOHNSON, and others.

The Iowa papers already begin to discuss who shall be the successor of Mr. GRIMES in the United States Senate. In the Davenport *Journal* we find the names of Governor KIRKWOOD, Hon. J. H. WILSON, Hon. GEORGE G. WRIGHT, Hon. D. N. COOLEY, Hon. G. R. WILLET and Hon. HIRAM PRICE, as candidates. It says that Governor KIRKWOOD "will never hold another office unless freely offered to him, and without so much as raising his hand to secure it"—a declaration which by no means ought to make him the less likely to succeed; that Mr. WILSON "is the only man in Iowa who could obtain the position without raising a finger to secure it;" that Mr. WRIGHT would fill the position with as much honor as any man in the State; that Mr. COOLEY ought not to suffer his name to be used; that Mr. WILLET is favorably known all over the State, and that Mr. PRICE, if he takes the field, will "go in to win."

MOSBY spoke at a political meeting in Warrenton, Va., on the 23d inst., and in the course of his remarks said: "Now I happen to know something about WELLS. He was Provost-Marshal of Alexandria during the time when I was conducting military operations in this county. And I tell you that he never once showed his face outside the stockade. If he had, I would have saved our people all the trouble they have had with him as Governor of Virginia."

Of General CHAMBERLAIN, who has been nominated for his fourth term as Governor of Maine, the Portland *Press* says: "Whatever by pen and tongue, by judicious advice and blameless example, could be done to promote public morality, liberal and Christian feeling, to repress crime, to promote public education, and to develop the productive and industrial interests of the State, he has done. Loyal, republican and radical in all his political opinions, he has remembered that his relations were to the people rather than to a party, and without narrow partisanship he has administered the Government so as to gain the confidence and respect of all parties."

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post*, speaking of Secretary BOUTWELL's modification of his order for the sale of gold and purchase of bonds, says: "The Secretary's course was determined entirely by the state of affairs represented by the official report and reports of officials in his Department, from which it is learned that after the 1st day of July next there will be only $60,000,000 of gold in the United States Treasury. The coin being so much reduced, the Secretary deemed it advisable to check the sale of gold and the purchase of bonds as indicated in his order of last Thursday. It is not a fact, as some have argued, that Mr. BOUTWELL is making these purchases and sales by virtue of the authority in the Sinking Fund act. He claims to have power outside of that law, and your correspondent is authorized to reiterate his statement that the Secretary has no fixed permanent financial policy, but will be governed in his action 'by the circumstances of the times and the necessities of the hour, within the letter and spirit of the law.'"

The Newark (N. J.) *Advertiser*, of Friday evening, speaking of the appointment of General ROBESON as Secretary of the Navy, says:

"It would have given great pleasure to the Republicans of this State, and would have been but a proper recognition of eminent public service, could the President have made it consistent with his other arrangements to have taken into his Cabinet, from the commencement of his administration, our distinguished townsman, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. But that being impracticable, we are rejoiced that we are not forgotten as a State, in the filling of the vacancy which has now occurred; and we hope that the time will soon come when other indications will demonstrate the fact that New-Jersey is still recognized as a member of the Union, notwithstanding her perilous proximity to the great overshadowing States of New-York and Pennsylvania."

BRIEF NOTES.

The ex-Confederate soldiers in Memphis, Tenn., have formed a Mutual Relief Association.

The wife of Hon. HENRY C. DEMING died in Hartford, Conn., on Saturday noon, after a decline of many months. She was a daughter of the venerable LAURENT CLERC, of the American Asylum. In every relation in life Mrs. DEMING has been respected and loved by a very large circle of friends.

Professor C. D. WILSON, Geologist for the Kansas Pacific Railroad, reports that he has discovered a bed of coal on the Smoky Hill route 1,500 miles in length and 100 miles in width, with a depth of from 10 to 50 feet. The coal is said to be of a superior quality, and well adapted for locomotive use.

Some individual in Boston has proposed that the city purchase 800 acres of land near the Chestnut Hill Reservoir for a Grand Park, and surpass Central Park.

Hon. GERRIT SMITH visited the Oswego Orphan Asylum recently, and was so much pleased on hearing that no distinctions were made on account of color, that he at once gave $2,500 to the Asylum.

A little child, three years old, daughter of C. B. PRIEDMAN, fell from a fourth-story window to the pavement in Buffalo, on Saturday, and crushed its skull. It lived nearly two hours after the accident.

A man claiming to be the ex-rebel MOSBY has been traveling from town to town in Onondaga, Oswego and Madison Counties during the past week. He makes his headquarters at a hotel in Syracuse, and thence raids it in the adjacent country. He says wherever he goes that he is seeking aid for the regeneration of the South, and that BEAUREGARD and other ex-rebels are to join him and coöperate in his scheme. But he doesn't appear to have any particular business, and the suspicion is getting about among the Democrats in that neighborhood, who have lionized him, that he isn't the genuine MOSBY after all.

Harvard graduates are astonished that Commencement at Cambridge is to be held this year on Tuesday and not on Wednesday. Yet such is the fact. The performances will be unusually short, as of the thirty-four parts given out only eight are set down for delivery.

Many citizens of South Carolina refuse to pay their State tax, on the ground that it is an illegal imposition, even according to the present Constitution and laws of South Carolina. The question will be carried into the Courts.

The mixing mill of the American Powder Company, of South Alton, Mass., blew up on Friday evening, fatally injuring JACOB P. GRAY.

Dover, N. H., has a woman's temperance committee, which visits and remonstrates with the local rumsellers.

The annual college regatta on Lake Quinsigamond, Worcester, Mass., will take place on Friday afternoon, July 23.

The Ohio Wesleyan University has conferred the honorary degree of D. D. upon Rev. G. W. WOODRUFF, of New-York; Rev. L. H. BUGBEE, President of the Cincinnati Wesleyan Female College; Rev. W. D. GODMAN, of the North Ohio Conference, and Rev. E. Q. FULLER, Editor of the *Methodist Advocate*, Atlanta, Ga.

Miami University, Ohio, has conferred the honorary degree of LL. D. upon Hon. WILLIAM S. GROESBECK, of Cincinnati. Chief Justice CHASE received the same degree from this college in 1865, and since then none have been conferred.

Ill health compels Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER to decline the invitation of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of Washington to deliver the oration before them on the Fourth of July. He is confined to his bed by a bad swelling in the left knee.

The presentation of the boat to IDA LEWIS, the Newport heroine, is to form a part of the celebration in that place on Saturday, the 3d of July. The presentation address will be made by General VAN ZANDT, and Colonel T. W. HIGGINSON will reply in behalf of Miss LEWIS.

The Yellow Fever Ship Below Savannah.

From the Savannah Republican, June 23.

Acting Health Officer Dr. DUNCAN returned yesterday afternoon to this city in the tug *Bramell*, after a visit to the Norwegian ship *Verterlinden*. He reports that she sailed from Matanzas on the 15th instant. The Captain came on board sick, and died on the 17th with yellow fever. A sailor was taken sick on the morning of the same day and died on the evening of the 19th instant. Another sailor was attacked on the 15th and died on the night of the 21st. Another who was sick is now convalescing. The rest of the crew, consisting of the first mate ROBERT LLOYD, the second mate, and eight seamen, are well, but in a very destitute condition, needing medical assistance and necessary supplies. The first mate reports that the ship sailed from Matanzas in an unfit condition for sea, having one man short in the crew, and being short of water and bread. The name of her Captain, who died, was V. E. VAUG. The names of the two sailors who died we have been unable to obtain. The ship hails from Kragero, Norway. The *Bramell* towed her into Tybee outer Roads. The Health Officer had the ship fumigated end every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the infection. He reports the disease as of the malignant type.

Death from Yellow Fever at Key West.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun, June 24.

We learned yesterday that a dispatch had been received during the morning announcing the death of Mr. WILLIE CARTER, son of Dr. ROBERT CARTER, of this city. He died during the night of yellow fever, at Key West, Fla. We suppose his age is some seventeen or eighteen years. He possessed all those admirable qualities which make one loveable, and rendered him a general favorite both with the old and young.

The Wheat Crop of the West.

From the Lawrence (Kansas) Journal, June 24.

Having just returned from Washington, passing through the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, we can speak with some confidence as to the prospects of the coming harvest. The wheat crop will be simply immense. There was a much larger breadth of surface sown last Fall, in the States above named, than usual, and it never promised such an abundant harvest. In Missouri a very considerable proportion is already in the shock, and has been harvested in the best possible condition. From Washington to Lawrence there is almost one continuous wheat field along the lines of the Pennsylvania Central, Pan Handle, Little Miami, Ohio and Mississippi and Missouri Pacific Roads. In portions of Ohio the wheat has been injured to some extent by rust, but no considerable damage has been reported. The wheat product of the Western and Central States will, this harvest, amount to full one-third more than any previous year. The prospects for cheap breadstuffs was never more flattering than at the present writing.

Verdict in Favor of a Life Insurance Company.

From the Buffalo Courier, June 26.

DELLECTA BICKFORD *vs.* the New-York State Life Insurance Company. This case came on for trial at the Erie County Circuit Court, Thursday, before Judge LAMONTE, presiding, and a jury. It appears that on the 10th of October, 1867, the defendant insured the life of LUCIUS B. BICKFORD, the husband of the plaintiff, who, in the month of March following, died very suddenly, and, it is alleged, of delirium tremens. *Per contra*, the plaintiff claimed that he died of heart disease. The defendant claimed that in the application for said policy, in answer to the question, "are your habits correct and temperate, and have they always been so," BICKFORD answered "yes." Upon the trial, the defendant proved that previous to the date of said application the habits of BICKFORD had been intemperate and that he was addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors. After the evidence was closed, the Court, upon motion of defendant's attorney, ordered a verdict for the defendant upon the ground that the application and answers therein constituted a warranty, which must prove strictly true, and defendant had clearly proven that the answer to said question was untrue.

Among the dry goods firms which have commenced business within the past few years, none seem to display more enterprise than Messrs. STUDLEY & BRADBURY. Having for years occupied responsible positions in the admirably conducted establishment of Messrs. LORD & TAYLOR, they are *au fait* in all the details of the trade, and no one better understands how to satisfy the wants and tastes of a discriminating public.

By reference to their advertisement in another column, it will be perceived that they are offering dress goods and material for suits, French lawns, Llama lace shawls, black and colored silks, cloaks and almost everything pertaining to female apparel at astonishingly low prices.—*Post.*

Beautiful Women.

If you would be beautiful, use HAGAN'S Magnolia Balm.

It gives a pure, blooming complexion, and restores youthful beauty.

Its effects are gradual, natural and perfect.

It removes redness, blotches and pimples, cures tan, sunburn and freckles, and makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty.

The Magnolia Balm makes the skin smooth and pearly, the eye bright and clear, the cheek glow with the bloom of youth, and imparts a fresh, plump appearance to the countenance. No lady need complain of her complexion when 75 cents will purchase this delightful article. Sold at No. 21 Park-row, New-York. Dress your hair with LYON'S Kathairon.—*Advertisement.*

To Residents of Cuba.

YELLOW FEVER, CHOLERA, SMALL-POX,
SCARLET FEVER, &c., &c.

How important to possess certain means of cure. Those who comprehend the application and virtues of
BRANDRETH'S PILLS
Have this knowledge of
HEALTH-SECURING POWER
in fullness of the system, in dizziness, sudden pains of the head or other parts. As a Family Medicine, never failing and never wrong; as an antibilious remedy and cure for dyspepsia and costiveness,
BRANDRETH'S PILLS
have earned a wide reputation.

Dr. Turner, of Savannah, Ga., says he has for nearly forty years recommended Brandreth's Pills as a specific in Yellow Fever; that he never knew a patient to die who took them for this malady, being otherwise sound. Their prompt use takes out of the body those matters which feed the fatality of the disease. As a general family medicine he considers them far in advance of all others, and here he speaks from personal experience of their qualities.

I. L. Cook, publisher of the *State Banner*, Bennington, Vt., says Brandreth's Pills cured him of Dyspepsia, after being afflicted with it over five years. His friends and doctors considered his recovery impossible; but six boxes of Brandreth's Pills restored his health perfectly.

LUNGS AND KIDNEYS CURED.

Isaac W. Briggs, of No. 145 Suffolk-street, New-York, says he has used Brandreth's Pills for thirty years, having commenced to use them in February, 1836, for Dyspepsia, and Affections of the Lungs and Kidneys. He took Brandreth's Pills every day for thirteen months, and in March, 1837, became a perfectly sound, healthy man, though before he commenced with this great medicine he was on the verge of the grave.

Thomas Smith, Coroner and Justice of the Peace Hastings, on the Hudson, says Brandreth's Pills cured him of Dyspepsia and Heartburn, when every other medicine had failed to relieve him. Certificate dated April 2, 1868.

LETTER OF GENERAL PAEZ.

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1865.

Hon. B. Brandreth:

MY DEAR SIR: I have received the supply of your invaluable pills, which you so kindly sent me. I have not only used them myself in South America, as well as in this country, for the last thirty years, never allowing myself to be without them, but have purchased them by the gross, to distribute to persons upon my estates and elsewhere, having found them efficacious in almost every variety of disease, especially those peculiar to the Southern continent. I esteem, therefore, very highly the supply you now send me, and thank you very cordially for the kind words in which you convey your generous and friendly sentiments. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSE A. PAEZ.

Principal Office, Brandreth House, New-York.

Sold by all druggists. See my name is in the Government stamp.

B. BRANDRETH.

A Blessing to Mothers.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Heimstreet's Hair Coloring.

This celebrated preparation is better than any other HAIR RESTORATIVE, and may be had of all druggists at the low price of 50 cents per bottle, or large bottles for $1.

JOHN F. HENRY, Wholesale Agent, at United States Family Medicine Depot, No. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, New-York.

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
STERLING SILVER WARE
AND
FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

This Company, having the most extensive and complete Silverware factory in the world, and employing the best talent in designing, modeling and finishing, are, with the aid of ingenious and labor-saving machinery, enabled to produce in large quantities, and at the lowest prices, goods beautiful in design and unsurpassed in finish, the fineness of which they guarantee to be of sterling purity United States Mint assay. A certificate is issued with all articles in silver for the purpose of protecting purchasers from imitations of their designs.

They also continue to manufacture their well-known and unrivaled Nickel-Silver Electro-plated Ware, which will last twenty-five years with fair, everyday usage.

Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

STERLING. Trade Mark for Silver. | Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO

A Very Extensive and Complete Assortment, embracing all of the newest and most desirable patterns of the Gorham Ware, in sterling silver and electro-plate, at STARR & MARCUS', No. 22 John-st., UP-STAIRS.

Are you Going to the Country? If so, don't neglect your teeth. Get a box of DR. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS, so neat and portable. No scattering or wasting. Try them. Sold by druggists. Depot, 11 Dey-st., New-York.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

The Earth-Closet Company, Hartford, Conn.; with WINDLE & CO., salesroom in New-York, No. 597 Broadway.

Use Sapolio for Cleaning and Polishing. Wholesale Depot, No. 211 Washington-st.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

BROWER—HORTON.—At East Fishkill, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 23, 1869, by Rev. O. E. Cobb, HENRY W. BROWER, of New-York, to DIANI, daughter of the late Jacob Horton, of the former place.

LEVERICH—DE FOREST.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, June 23, by Rev. E. L. Clarke, S. DUNCAN LEVERICH, of New-York City, to MARY W., daughter of Andrew W. De Forest, of New-Haven.

MEE—SHEPHERD.—On Thursday, June 24, by Rev. S. J. Corneille, JAMES MEE to MARGARET SHEPHERD, all of this City.

DIED.

BARKER.—Suddenly, at Rahway, N. J., on Saturday morning, June 26, JAMES W. BARKER.

Further notice in Tuesday's papers.

BATES.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 27, M. LOUISE BATES, wife of W. H. Bates, M. D.

The funeral services will take place from the residence of her uncle, Chester Bedell, No. 143 Duffield-st., on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

DONGAN.—On Sunday, June 27, MARY ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Walter and Harriet Dongan, aged 11 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 132 Christopher-st., on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

ELLISON.—In this City, on Saturday, June 26, ELIZABETH, wife of Jacob Ellison, of Setauket, L. I.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday next, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of D. A. Ellison, No. 129 East 10th-st., without further notice.

HAIGHT.—At New-Baltimore, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 22, Mrs. ELIZABETH HAIGHT, widow of the late Leonard Haight.

JENKINS.—On Sunday morning, June 27, JAMES ALBERT, only son of James E. and Mary J. Jenkins, aged 13 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

KEARNY.—At Paris, France, PHILIP R. KEARNY, in his 57th year.

MAURY.—On the 23d day of February last, at Bossignac le Naut, France, ANTHONY MAURY, late of New-York City.

ODELL.—On Sunday, June 27, of diphtheria, LOUIS H., youngest son of Dr. F. M. Odell, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 205 East 19th-st.

PACKARD.—On Sunday, June 27, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of A. R. Packard, and daughter of Robert Peterson, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Rev. Dr. Burchard's Church, in West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Wednesday, June 30, at 12 o'clock.

PLACE.—On Sunday, June 27, SUSAN A., wife of James K. Place.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 12 West 31st-st., on Wednesday, June 30, at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

ROGERS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 27, CLARA LOUISA, daughter of Charles F. and Catherine E. Rogers, aged 2 years, 8 months and 27 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 233 Jay-st., on Tuesday, June 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.

RANDOLPH.—On Friday, June 25, suddenly, MARY A., wife of Wilson G. H. Randolph, daughter of Henry A. Royce and daughter of Peter F. Randolph, Sr., aged 27 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 320 East 18th-st., between Livingston-place and 1st-av., on Tuesday, June 29, at 1 o'clock P. M.

STEERS.—On Sunday, June 27, FRANCES C., wife of James R. Steers, aged 60 years, 7 months and 22 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TROTT.—At West Farms, on Saturday evening, June 26, JOHN B. TROTT, son of the late W. H. and Elizabeth Trott, in the 33d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral services at his late residence, Boston road, on Tuesday, at 4½ P. M. Carriages will be in readiness at the Tremont Depot upon the arrival of the Harlem train that leaves 26th-st. at 3:25 P. M.

☞ Baltimore and Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

TILDEN.—On Saturday morning, June 26, WILLIAM TILDEN, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, at 12 o'clock, noon, from St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square.

VINCENT.—On Saturday, June 26, EMMA T., wife of John W. Vincent.

The funeral services will take place at her late residence, No. 362 East 50th-st., this afternoon, at 4½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment on Tuesday morning.

WICKES.—On Saturday, June 26, EMMA LOUISE, only daughter of John J. and Ada Wickes, aged 18 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are cordially invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, June 29, at 3 P. M., at the residence of her parents, 140th-st. and Broadway, without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

For a reliable and graphic account of
1. EGYPT AND THE EGYPTIANS,
2. INDIA AND THE HINDOOS,
3. CHINA AND THE CHINESE,
4. JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE,
5. CALIFORNIA AND THE PACIFIC RAILROAD,
Read CARLETON'S admirable book,
OUR NEW WAY ROUND THE WORLD.
Eighth thousand. 100 Illustrations. $3.

*,*For sale by all Booksellers. Sent post-paid on receipt of price by the Publishers,
FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.,
No. 124 Tremont-st., Boston.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York,
Special Agents for F., O. & Co.'s Publications.

REDUCED PRICES.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.

Rosewood 7-Octave Square Pianos, Agraffe Bridge, Carved Legs, and all modern improvements, at prices from $475 to $600.

Rosewood 7½-Octave Grand Pianos, from our latest and best scales, from $1,050 to $1,200.

EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED, AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED TO THE PURCHASER.

Price-Lists sent by mail, postage paid, on application to
CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.
No. 246 Washington-st., Boston.

DIAMOND FINGER-RINGS
For sale at
VERY LOW PRICES,
By GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
New styles
MOURNING EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
New styles
SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS,
Of all descriptions,
for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN & SON., No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.—BEWARE OF POISONOUS IMITATIONS. The great popularity and usefulness of this paper has induced some unscrupulous persons to manufacture a POISONOUS COUNTERFEIT, which it is DANGEROUS to use.

Genuine has Water-mark of "J. C. GAYETTY, N. Y.," on each sheet. 50 cents per package.

Wholesale and retail at JOHN F. HENRY'S United States Family Medicine Warehouse, No. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, New-York.

BRONZE POWDER FOR SALE.—TO Ornamental Iron Manufacturers and Others.—A quantity of bronze powder suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 50 per single pound. For sample address J. O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post Office.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

TOOTH'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF Meat (genuine) from cattle of English breed; all analyzed by Dr. Miller, F. R. S., King's College, London; supplied to the English Government; unaffected by time or climate, unequaled for nutritive and digestive qualities. General agents, JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place; J. MILHAU & SON, No. 183 Broadway; HEGEMAN & CO., No. 203 Broadway; CASWELL & HAZARD, under Fifth-av. Hotel; RUSHTON, No. 1,117 Broadway; MCINTYRE, No. 874 Broadway; ADAMS, No. 672 6th-av.

WINDOW SCREENS, MAGONN'S Patent.—Wire Screens; a new article to keep out mosquitoes and flies; can be adjusted to different widths of windows. Price 50c. per square foot, with frame complete. G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

MOSQUITO NETS!—WHITE BAR, 80c.; other colors in proportion. Patent Portable Umbrella Canopy. Nets of every description at low prices. G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

BARTLETT'S INSTANTANEOUS "GAS LIGHTER."—Witness its operation by the Manhattan Gas Co., now lighting 7,000 lamps between Grand and 34th sts. J. W. BARTLETT, 569 Broadway

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KINGSLEY'S STRETTON.

Four full-page engravings, clear type; paper, 50 cents; beautifully bound in cloth, $1 50.

THE HABERMEISTER.

A romance based on the history of the secret tribunals of Bavaria. $1 50.

PROBLEMATIC CHARACTERS. $1 75.

AUERBACH'S VILLA ON THE RHINE. Author's edition. $3 50 and $2.

AUERBACH'S BLACK FOREST VILLAGE TALES. $1 50.

TAINE'S ITALY. Two parts. Per part, $2 50.

POEKO'S MENDELSSOHN. $1 75.

MARTINEAU'S BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES. $2 50.

THE MENTAL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM. $1 50.

Copies by mail on receipt of the price.
LEOPOLDT & HOLT, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers

HALL'S
SUMMER TOURIST'S
GUIDE.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

For two months past country sales have been very brisk and extensive, greater than during any previous year, and have attracted the attention of all classes of our citizens. An immense amount of property, improved and unimproved, desirable and not desirable, has changed hands, a great number of rural homes have been secured by persons of moderate means, who until now have lived in hired tenements, and a healthy excitement has existed, which to the slow-going, old-fashioned real estate operators, has been almost as much a terror as a wonder. They foresaw ruin in a dozen different guises, and predicted terrible disasters weekly; but now the season has nearly drawn to a close, it has been very prosperous and pleasant, hundreds of families have exchanged crowded, uncomfortable apartments, impure air, unpleasant neighbors and the hundred little annoyances which surround a poor man in the city, for comfortable, roomy, home-like little cottages, a pure sweet atmosphere, and a roof sheltering none but those belonging to them. They have bidden landlords good-bye, and become land-owners themselves. The first of May is no longer a bugbear to them, and they can look upon a moving-cart, even during the latter days of April, with a supreme indifference, as surprising as it is delightful to them. The method of selling has been a very excellent one, permitting both man and wife to visit the various pieces of property free of expense, enabling them to judge for themselves whether it exactly suited their ideas, was sufficiently convenient, in good neighborhood, &c., &c., and providing good lunches that they might return to the City in good humor, with full stomachs, and as pleasant recollections of the sale as their anticipations had been. The results have been good. Everything which offers inducement to young heads of families to economize, opportunities to improve their condition, and chances to become substantial members of society, is a public benefit. The young men of the country must make its future, and every laudable ambition they possess should be encouraged by all public-spirited men. The desire to own a home is natural to every newly-married man, and to every father of a family; it is a creditable one too, and worthy to be cherished. The opportunity to realize this wish is eagerly embraced, and the man finding a home within his reach almost unconsciously commences economizing, dropping his foolish or extravagant habits, if he has any, saving a penny here and a trifle there, that he may in after years sit under the shade of his own vine and fig tree, with his little ones around him, happy and contented. He naturally shuns evil company, rejoices in all that makes his home bright and cheerful, and becomes a good, responsible, desirable citizen. Great numbers of such persons have during the past few weeks secured homes; hundreds who unsettled but a few months ago, have now an object in view and something to work for, and out-of-town sales have been justly popular, but now it is about time to end them until Summer has passed. The weather is too hot to render traveling about the country in hot, dusty cars very comfortable, and the demand is, for the time being, about satisfied. During the coming week or ten days, a number of sales will be made, some of very convenient and desirable property, and the chances are that for that length of time public interest will continue, and the attendance be good; but, after that, it seems scarcely advisable to have any more such sales until Fall. After the middle of next month the people will nearly all have completed their arrangements for the Summer, the weather will be so hot that they will scarcely remain out in the sun, or even under a tent, to purchase land, and it will be very difficult to get a respectable crowd together. It will, undoubtedly, therefore be best to take a rest now and perfect arrangements for a brisk Fall season, rather than drag on through the Summer months, tiring people out and surfeiting them, so that they will care but little for the large sales yet to be made. Give them a brief respite now, and next September or October, when the weather is again cool, and the country fresh and inviting, they will assemble together again, as eager to own and as ready to purchase as they were when the season now about closing commenced.

On Saturday Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. had a very large and successful sale of Westchester County property. Perhaps five hundred persons attended, and they were of an excellent class. The lands were fully up to the description given of them, and the crowd were in a good buying humor. Two fine lunches were served, after which the sale commenced. The bidding was brisk to the close. A large part of the property was disposed of at fair prices, after which, owing to the lateness of the hour, it was thought advisable to adjourn the sale. Due notice will be given in our advertising columns of the day when it will be resumed.

To-day no sales will be made, to-morrow three large ones will take place, viz.:

At Rahway, N. J., Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER will dispose of 250 choice lots, located in the first ward of that city. Rahway is one of the old-established and most delightful cities in New-Jersey. Situated on a small river bearing its name, about four miles from its entrance into Staten Island Sound, and at the head of tide-water, its salubrity is beyond question. Its banks gently slope toward the river, forming an unsurpassed system of natural drainage. The expense of drainage is very light, the natural position of the ground being slightly altered for that purpose. The city is very convenient to New-York, and has constant communication by thirty-four daily trains over the New-Jersey Railroad. It has extensive manufacturing interests, the leading streets are flagged and the main thoroughfares paved with Belgian pavement. It is thoroughly sewered, has twelve churches, a number of excellent schools, and population of about 12,000. The terms of sale are liberal, two-thirds of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage. The established reputation of the auctioneers who have the sale in charge is a guarantee of its fairness, and judging by the excellent and bountiful lunches and the perfect arrangements which have characterized their previous sales, the public are warranted in expecting a fine time at this. The customary precaution against disreputable characters will be taken. Tickets may be had of Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-street, or of GEORGE R. JACQUES, Esq., No. 208 Broadway, New-York.

The same day Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., will sell a desirable farm at Plainfield, N. J., situated on stage road, in two parcels, to wit: Sixty acres in good state of cultivation, with a front on two roads; large dwelling, containing fourteen rooms, ice-house and other buildings. Also forty acres in good state of cultivation, fronting on two roads; large barn, four stalls; ten acres wood. The above will be sold separate or together. Should the weather be unfavorable, the sale will take place on the next fair day. Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 26 Pine-street.

The same day Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. have a positive sale of 132 villa sites in the City of Plainfield, N. J., adjoining Hyde Park, on Pemberton, Central, Lane and Field avenues, and adjoining streets, sixty-five minutes from Wall-street, New-York. These plots will be sold by auction upon the ground, rain or shine; the land is a sandy loam and not muddy after a rain. It is the most elevated land on the plain. The avenues and streets are regularly graded and laid out. It is beautifully situated, having all the comforts of gas, water, accessibility to the City, with pure mountain air, fine drives and healthiness of the country. Special train leaves foot of Liberty-street at 11 A. M. Lunch, &c., on the arrival of the train. For free passes, maps and particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-street, or to D. C. HYDE, Nos 4 and 6 Pine-street.

Auction Sales Saturday.

KINGSLAND-PLACE.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

1 lot Boston Post Road No. 1, 123x216	$2,000
1 lot in rear of above on Milton-av., 100x167	2,400
1 lot No. 3 Eastern Boulevard, 167x237	2,850
1 lot in rear of above, 105x178	1,375
1 lot No. 5 Eastern Boulevard, 103x261	2,850
1 lot in rear of above, 160x189	1,375
House and 3 45-100 acres, fronting on Eastern Boulevard and Milton-av., known as Plot No. 7	20,300
1 plot Milton-av., adjoining above, 121x2[illegible]	1,200
1 plot adjoining, 1[illegible]x288	1,200
1 plot in rear of above, 124x322	3,400
1 plot adjoining above, 124x324	3,300
1 plot Beach-av., 100x228	2,000
1 plot adjoining above, 100x224	1,150
1 plot adjoining above, 100x223	1,300
1 plot corner Milton and Beach avs., 103x225	1,300

RYE PARK, RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

Plot No. 1, Eastern Boulevard, 1 98-100 acres	$5,096
Plot No. 2, adjoining above, 1 83-100 acres	4,675
Plot No. 3, Grand View-av., 2 64-100 acres	5,280
Plots Nos. 16 and 17, on Park and Purchase avs., 5 41-100 acres	4,463
Plot No. 4, Grand View-av., 2 52-100 acres	5,927
Plot No. 5, adjoining above, 2 69-100 acres	6,300
Plot No. 6, adjoining above, 2 52-100 acres	3,528
Plot No. 13, opposite above, 3 73-100 acres	4,347
Plot No. 7, Grand View-av., 2 41-100 acres	3,539
Plot No. 12, opposite above, 3 48-100 acres	3,489
Plot No. 8, Grand View-av., 2 57-100 acres	5,783
Plot No. 9, adjoining above, 2 87-100 acres	6,591
Plot No. 10, opposite above, 3 51-100 acres	6,494
Plot No. 11, adjoining above, 3 48-100 acres	3,654
Plot No. 14, corner of Grand View-av. and Broadway, 3 acres	3,700
Plot No. 15, adjoining above, 2 59-100 acres	2,655
Plots Nos. 18, 19, 20, on Purchase and Evergreen avs., 8 92-100 acres	5,616
Plots No. 21, 22, Evergreen-av. and Purchase-st., 6 94-100 acres	3,292
Plots No. 23 and 24, adjoining above, 6 33-100 acres	4,114

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Morton-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Bleecker-st., 25x90	nom.
12th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x88x26x95	
12th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x144x52x132	
12th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x156x25x162	
13th-st., s. e. corner of Wooster-st., 27.4½x144.2x38.8x154.¼	
13th-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x96.8x26x103.1½	
Broadway, w. s., 170 ft. n. of 12th-st., 26x118x54x130	
48th-st., n. s., lots known as Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 on a map of Thos. Addis Emmet, 134.9x135.3x176.4x166.2	
6th and 7th avs., between 47th and 48th sts., 200.8x800	
6th-av., e. s., between 47th and 48th sts., 200.8x98x200.8x23.4	
7th-av., n. e. corner of 48th-st., 121.4x922.10x—x915	
5th-av., w. s., between 53d and 54th sts., 200.10x920x50.5x58x150.5x862.	
A piece of ground distant 18 ft. n. e. from s. s. of 121st-st., and 20 ft. s. e. from w. s. of 4th-av., containing 3 roods 11 inches, more or less.	
Orchard-st., No. 21, 17.4x50	4,500
16th-st., n. s., 313 ft. e. of Avenue B, 100x92	21,000
35th-st., n. s., 380 ft. e. of 9th-av., 15x98.9	11,500
45th-st., n. s., 236 ft. w. of 9th-av., 14x100.4	10,600
50th-st., s. s., 180 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x100.4½	20,000
61st-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x200.10	nom.
70th-st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 4th-av., 100x100.5 (½ part)	15,000
93d-st., n. s., 420 ft. e. of 5th-av., 87.9½x100.8½	23,000
Avenue A, w. s., 80 ft. n. of 20th-st., 58x93.10½x46x23.10½x12x70	36,000
1st-av., n. e. corner of 75th-st., 51.1x88	7,600
4th-av., s. w. corner of 111th-st., 100.11x130	12,000
9th-av., n. w. corner of 105th-st., 100.11x125	30,000

Leases Recorded.

Clinton-st., No. 114, 3 years, per year	$480
Duane-st., No. 100, 2 years, per year	3,600
13th-st., West, No. 20, 5 years, per year	480
42d-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9, 4 years and 10 months, per year	1,000
8th-av., No. 27, 2 years, per year	840

KINGS COUNTY.

Cook-st., n. s., 140.4 ft. w. of Bogart-st.	$900
Chauncey-st., n. s., 237.6 ft. e. of Patchen-av., 37.6x34.4x55.4x37.6	nom.
Carroll-st., s. w. s., 179.5 ft. s. e. of Court-st.; 25x100	18,000
Carll-st., s. w. s., 140 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x85	nom.
Henry-st., n. s., 125 ft. s. of Coles-st., 60x75	3,000
Frost-st., w. s., 100 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x100	
Ewen-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Frost-st., 25x100	
Graham-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Frost-st., 21.6x100	
Ewen and Frost sts., s. e. corner, 25x100	
Madison-st., n. s. 100 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 25x100	7,250
Macon-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 50x100	1,400
Halsey-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 50x100	1,400
Macon-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 50x200	2,800
Monroe-st., e. s., 125 ft. s. of Baltic-av., 25x100	300
President-st., s. s., 685 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 25x76.4x13.3x100	2,750
Rock-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Morgan-st., 100x90.9x100.8x77.4	920
Union-st., n. s., 59 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 77.4x90	50,000
Witherspoon-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x100	2,500
15th-st., n. s., 97-10 ft. e. of 6th-av., 313.11x47.6x315.1x33.8	7,535
Classon-av., w. s., 225 ft. n. of DeKalb-av., 75x200	2,750
Nostrand-av., w. s., 80 ft. s. of Kosciusko-st., 20x80	5,000
Nostrand-av., w. s., 60 ft. s. of Kosciusko-st., 20x80	5,290
Park-av., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Portland-av., 25x92.8x25x87.7	6,000
Lots Nos. 67 and 68 Atlantic Dry Dock map	6,500
Same property	20,000
Lots Nos. 63 and 64, same map	20,000
Lots Nos. 183 and 184, J. A. Willink's map	1,700
Lots Nos. 217 and 218, E. Frost's map	3,650

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 1ST-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV., two blocks from Prospect Park, a splendid mansion, 45x50; all improvements; ten lots of ground and stable; handsome shade trees, shrubbery, &c.; walls frescoed by an Italian artist; burglar alarm, and all in perfect order. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A LARGE AND WELL-IMPROVED property on Mercer-st., through to Greene, near Clinton-place, suitable for any large business, and early possession given. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—FOR sale, a property on 5th-av., 50x100 feet, all covered with first-class buildings; suitable for a hotel, club or institution; located near 42d-st.; price $150,000; ground in fee. Apply to HOMER MORGAN.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A COUNTRY SEAT WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS FOR SALE.—A commodious and complete dwelling, about 50x50, and two-story wing and conservatory attached, together with a first-class two-story stable and carriage-house, completely modern, with water and gas, and a large plot of ground, within the City limits and near the East River, on 120th-st. Adjoining the above and in the near vicinity are many beautiful suburban residences, intermixed with first-class brown-stone houses. The location of 120th-st. and East River is delightful; the ground high, dry and healthy; roads and walks perfect; the residences mostly occupied by their owners; the neighborhood is indeed a choice one. The mansion now offered for sale has a wide hall through the centre, drawing-rooms on the west and library and dining-rooms on the east side, and conservatory approachable from the library; six fine sleeping-rooms on the second floor, and on third floor a spacious hall, saloon or billiard-room, 50 feet long, with cove or arched ceiling, closets, servants', side of store-rooms. The basement and cellar, in which is a first-class furnace and hot water heater, are three rooms and large wine-room, exclusive of coal-bins and large inclosed area. The grounds are laid out with great taste, fine grass lawn, and several large and fine shade-trees of 50 to 65 years' growth. Walks and carriage-road macadamized; all underdrained and connected with street sewer, as is the house, carriage-house and stable. This property is a rare thing for a party wishing to have a delightful home with City and country combined. The house is completely furnished from top to bottom. Coach-house and stable contains a span of bay long-tail coach or family horses, three or four carriages, sleighs, harness, robes, &c., in full equipment. For sale as it stands, except silver, linen, books and works of art, for $60,000, or will sell without furniture, horses, carriages, &c., for $45,000, on liberal terms. Size of lot, 122x104. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WEST POINT.—FOR SALE AT WEST Point, a country residence, and about 50 acres of highly-cultivated lawn, fruit grounds and garden; location about one mile and a half south of Cozzens' Hotel; roads and walks through and about the grounds macadamized and in perfect order; dwelling about 50x70, of tasteful architecture and perfectly built; has on basement floor large kitchen completely equipped, with extensive range, hot and cold water, and water by force pump from well, large and separate laundry, stationary tubs and laundry range, store-room, wine vault, milk and dairy room, cellar and coal vault, work-room, with bench, &c.; furnace heating the entire house and wide hall through the centre; on parlor floor, drawing-room, family parlor, library, dining-room, butler's pantry, store-room, billiard-room, water closet, &c.; second floor, three commodious sleeping-rooms, dressing-room, two bath-rooms, one water closet; third floor, five fine rooms, play-room, several large closets, linen closet, &c., &c.; large tank under the roof supplied by force of water-ram from spring water; the dwelling is most thoroughly plumbed, and has several hard-wood mantels; there are three beautiful building sites upon the plot, north and south of present dwelling; the outbuildings, gardens, fruit and fruit grounds are all that are requisite or desirable; there is a full, flowing brook through a large part of the grounds, filled with trout of a large growth; all in all, this is a very desirable place and will be sold reasonable, as the owner intends going away; terms easy. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LOTS FOR SALE AND MONEY LOANED TO BUILD.—A rare opportunity for persons of limited means to acquire a homestead in an improving and desirable neighborhood upon easy terms. The subscriber will SELL 100 LOTS at FLATBUSH, at the BROOKLYN boundary line, only 10 blocks from PROSPECT PARK, adjacent to several city railroads, and but a short distance from the several ferries, upon the following easy terms:

Price of each lot, from $500 to $700, $50 down and $20 per month, with interest, till paid for. If two lots are bought, 50 per cent., and if more, 60 per cent. of the purchase money can remain for five years at seven per cent.

To those who wish to improve within one year he will loan for five years, with the privilege of paying in installments, at seven per cent., one-half of the cost of the improvements.

This property must become first-class and very desirable for private dwellings, as it is subject to the following restrictions: No factories of any kind nor drinking saloons are allowed, nor any buildings costing less than $2,000 are permitted to be erected. All streets and avenues passing through the property will be opened at the expense of the subscriber.
Apply to J. PECARE,
No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 15.

FOR SALE—A PROPERTY AT BLOOMfield, N. J., of 32 acres; located nearly two miles (fair and full distance) from the Railroad Depot House; is modern built, 22x30, wing 15x20, extension 15x24, 2½ stories, with eight rooms in and cellar under; two small barns; the land is elevated, giving commanding views; has four acres in wood, one acre in quince and pear; peach, apple trees and berry bushes in abundance; also, fine spring and stream on it. Price of whole property, $8,000, one-third cash, or buildings and as few acres as desired at proportionate rate. Premises vacant and house in excellent condition for immediate occupation. Further particulars and premises shown by MOORE & PIERSON, near hotel and depot, Bloomfield, N. J.

WHY BUY LOTS, WHEN YOU CAN get a house and lot at Rahway, seven rooms, perfect order to move right into, fine neighborhood, street graded, connected with sewer, fifty minutes to New-York, three minutes to depot, for $2,300; $1,000 can remain on mortgage. Ask for owner at depot.
A. J. RITTER.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WESTchester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, LEASE OR EXCHANGE—Twenty lots and dock on Harlem River; also, farms and improved and unimproved property, &c., to exchange. G. LESPINASSE, No. 5 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—ONE OF THE FINEST building lots on Orange Mountain, near Llewellyn Park, for sale low to close an estate. Apply to DAVID E. GREEN, No. 132 Pearl-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 896 Broadway, corner 4th-st., offers for rent brown-stone front four-story house, No. 322 West 14th-st., will be put in order, $2,000.

Three-story brick house, No. [illegible] Waverly-place, newly painted and papered throughout, in perfect order, $1,200.

Second floor No. 127 Waverly-place, just been painted and papered throughout, per month, $25.

Store No. 46 Hudson-st., $450.

Rooms and bedrooms at No. 46 Hudson-st., from $5 to $15.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS', WEST POINT, a large furnished house and country place, with horses and carriages, if desired; large vegetable and fruit garden; everything ready for immediate possession. Apply to ALFRED PELL, Jr., No. 45 William-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STABLE, ALL IMprovements, on Boulevard, 11th-av. and 141st-st.; rent $800; also three-story and basement house, No. 444 West 20th-st. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—A HIGH-STOOP FOUR-STORY and basement house, 25x50, containing 16 rooms fully furnished; pleasant location in 10th-st., near 2d-av.; possession immediate; rent moderate. Inquire at No. 206 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—TO LET, ON the beach, two well furnished cottages, of 12 rooms each, with or without board; stabling and coach-houses. Inquire at No. 99 William-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of
JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

A BANKING OR INSURRNCE OFFICE in a fire-proof building on Broadway to let or lease for a term of years; a large and complete banking-room, suitable for banking or any financial business. This is probably the only office in a very eligible position and in a fire-proof building that can be leased on Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—IN BROOKLYN.—A large, well-built house, with all modern conveniences, in a pleasant location on some of the avenues, near a car route, within fifteen minutes of the City Hall. Address, with full description and lowest terms, not to exceed from $25,000 to $30,000,
JOHN C. BENNETT,
Norton Hill,
Greene County, New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE in Brooklyn to cost about $13,000, on easy terms; healthy location; all improvements, &c.; full particulars required. Address RUSSEL, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT
AUCTION SALE.
250
CHOICE RAHWAY LOTS.
CITY AND COUNTRY COMBINED.
FREE EXCURSION
BY
SPECIAL TRAIN.
SPLENDID COLLATION
AND
PLENTY OF IT.
JOHNSON & MILLER
will positively sell, without
LIMIT OR RESERVATION,
By order of
J. U. UNDERHILL, ESQ.,
on the premises, at
1:30 o'clock P. M., on
TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1869,
250 OF THE CHOICEST LOTS

In the First Ward of the City of Rahway. Should weather compel a postponement, the sale will be positively held the next fair day.

The property is splendidly situated on Grand, Bond, Lufbery and Rutherford sts., Scott and Lincoln avs. The lots are on high ground, only a few moments' walk from the depot, and within a short distance of the Rahway River, which is navigable for vessels drawing 8 feet of water. Rahway has constant communication with New-York by 34 daily trains over the New-Jersey Railroad. It is one of the most delightful cities in New-Jersey; no place so near New-York has greater natural advantages. It has extensive manufacturing interests. Population 12,000; 12 churches. Excellent schools. Thoroughly sewered. All leading streets flagged, and main thoroughfares paved with Belgian pavement. This will be the FIRST EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF RAHWAY PROPERTY. The terms will be very liberal, two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

HOW TO GO.—Take special train. which will leave foot of Cortlandt-st., by New-Jersey Railroad, at 12 o'clock on the day of sale, June 29. Free excursion tickets can be had of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or of GEORGE R. JAQUES, Esq., No. 208 Broadway, New-York.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

POSITIVE SALE OF 132 VILLA SITES,
CITY OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
adjoining Hyde Park,
ON PEMBERTON, CENTRAL, LANE AND FIELD AVS. AND ADJOINING STREETS.
Sixty-five minutes from Wall-st., N. Y.

These plots will be sold by auction upon the ground on TUESDAY, June 29, 1869, rain or shine, as the land is a sandy loam and not muddy after a rain.

It is the most elevated land on the plain. The avenues and streets regularly graded and laid out by R. Graves, City Surveyor of New-York.

It is most beautifully situated, having all the comforts of gas, water, accessibility to the City, with pure mountain air, fine drives and healthiness of the country.

Special train leaves foot of Liberty-st., TUESDAY, June 29, at 11 A. M.

Lunch, &c., on the arrival of the train.

For free passes, maps and particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., or to D. C. HYDE, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

RAHWAY, N. J.
DELIGHTFUL FREE EXCURSION.
JOHNSON & MILLER,

Auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., N. Y., are now prepared to issue free tickets over New-Jersey Railroad to all respectable persons who wish to attend their great auction sale of 250 RAHWAY CITY LOTS, to take place on
TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 29.

Splendid lunch and plenty of it will be ready on the arrival of cars.

Special train will leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 o'clock June 29. Tickets may also be obtained of Geo. R. Jaques, Esq., No. 208 Broadway, and of F. Blank, Esq., corner of Cedar and Temple sts.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

Positive sale, by order of George A. Moore, of Kansas, on TUESDAY, June 29, at 2½ P. M., on the premises: A desirable farm at Plainfield, N. J., situated on stage road, in two parcels, to wit: Sixty acres in good state of cultivation, with a front on two roads; large dwelling, containing 14 rooms; ice-house and other buildings. Also, 40 acres in good state of cultivation, fronting on two roads; large barn, four stalls; 10 acres wood. The above will be sold separate or together. Carriages will be in waiting at Plainfield Station on the arrival of the 12 M. train from New-York. Should the weather be unfavorable, the sale will take place on the next fair day. Maps and particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 19 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL Academy, No. 609 Broadway, pupils have private lessons and learn practical book-keeping, business-writing, &c., expeditiously. Open day and evening all Summer.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

REV. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., POULTney, Vt., opens Ripley Female College for boarders, July 16. This is a splendid resort at reasonable rates.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS Ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS THRO' Amer. School Inst. should apply now. Demand for Autumn is good. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE HURRICANE PATENT LANTERN COMPANY, plaintiff, against GEORGE M. DAVENPORT and WILLIAM B. ROGERSON, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the County Clerk's office of Kings County, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 19 William-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and fifty-eight (58-100) dollars, with interest from the 23d day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 23, 1869.
GEORGE C. BLANKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint above mentioned was filed in said Clerk's office on the 29th day of May, 1869.
GEORGE C. BLANKE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
my31-law6wM

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,
PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS
for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of
GOVERNMENT BONDS
and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	116	117	5-20 Coupon, '67	119¾	120
Coupon, 1881	121¼	121¾	5-20 Coupon, '68	119¾	120
5-20 Regis., 1862	116¾	117	10-40 Regist'd	107	108
5-20 Coupon, '62	122	122¼	10-40 Coupon	108¼	108¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	117⅝	117¾	Gold	137⅜	137½
5-20 Coupon, '65	118	118¼	U. S. Cur. Pac.	106¼	106¾
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	119½	120			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
Of Grundy and Mercer Counties, Missouri.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK,
AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.
These bonds are issued to the
CHILLICOTHE AND DES MOINES CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
now in course of construction through said counties, and constitute their
ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS.
FOR SALE AT 78
WHICH INCLUDES ACCRUED INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY.
JOHNSON & DAY, BANKERS,
NO. 80 BROADWAY.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

OFFICE
PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 393 CANAL-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

At the annual election for Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company, held on the 15th day of June, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

MATTHIAS CLARK,
WILLIAM MOIR,
SIMON SHINDLER,
JOHN W. LEWIS,
THOMAS WILLIAMS,
CHRIS. GWYER,
ABRAHAM LEGGETT,
ALFRED BARMORE,
CORN'S STEPHENS,
MAT. BLOODGOOD,
JAMES S. LEWIS,
CHAS. F. HUNTER,
HENRY DAVID,
WILLIAM HERTZEL,
WM. B. AITKEN,
ELIPHAL'T BOOTMAN
JOHN O. MOORE,
JAMES E. HEDGES,
JOSEPH B. MILLER,
ALBERT MANN,
THOMAS J. BLANCK,
PETER J. SHULTZ,
CROWELL ADAMS,
JOHN F. VAN RIPER,
SAMUEL RAYNOR,
JOSEPH H. WOOD,
HENRY BRUNER,
W. ALFRED GEDNEY,
WM. C. MILLER,
JOHN ADAMS.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held THIS DAY, MATTHIAS CLARK, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000
PAID IN	$500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.
G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
T. S. MARLOR.
JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.
JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.
FIFTY YEARS TO RUN,
FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX,

Issued by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company. These Bonds, at the price, yield in Currency Ten Per Cent. per annum.

A limited quantity only for sale before advancing the price.

Full information furnished by
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Financial Agents,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.

FIFTEENTH SALE OF GOLD.—By direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for the purchase of one million of dollars in gold will be received at this office until noon of MONDAY, 28th inst., when the same will be opened and bids declared.

Proposals will be received for sums not less than five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) and payments may be made either in lawful money or three per cent. certificates. Successful bidders will be required to deposit five per cent. of the amount of the purchase on the day of the sale. Like proposals will be received on MONDAY and THURSDAY of each succeeding week until otherwise ordered.

The amount awarded will not exceed two millions of dollars per week, and the right is reserved to reject bids obviously adverse to the interests of the Government.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer.

LEVY & BORG,
No. 41 Pine-st., New-York,
Want the following Southern Securities:
Memphis City Bonds, indorsed by Memphis and Charleston Railroad.
Shelby County (Tenn.) Bonds.
Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad Bonds.
Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Bonds.
Memphis and Charleston Railroad Bonds and Stock.
Mississippi Central Railroad Bonds.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS, $108,186 16.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.
JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1869.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in full in gold coin, on and after that date, on presentation at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

Schedules will be furnished on application. Lots of twenty or more coupons will be received for examination on the 29th and 30th June.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO.,
HOBOKEN, N. J., June 9, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst., at 12 o'clock M. The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from June 9 until July 2. By order of the Board.
FRED F. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
JUNCTION OF CHATHAM-SQUARE, WORTH AND MOTT STS., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR A Board of Directors of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, July 5, 1869. Polls open from 10 to 11 A. M. JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

$25,000—ST. LOUIS AND IRON Mountain Railroad Bonds for sale at 83, and the accrued interest; these are the cheapest first-class bonds in the market. Apply to HEWITT & RYERSON, No. 37 Wall-st.

$165,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and mortgage. Second mortgages, insurance stock, and scrips, bought and sold. Wanted, 100 shares Astor Insurance Stock. Apply to LEVI COOK. No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
(OF ILLINOIS)
First Mortgage Seven per Cent.
GOLD BONDS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

These Bonds are convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time, if desired.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles; total amount of bonds, $2,000,000, averaging less than $18,000 per mile, the bonds being secured by a First Mortgage on the whole road, equipment and entire property of the Company.

This road runs east and west on the line of the principal and oldest emigrant wagon road in the State, passing through several populous towns and cities, and the richest agricultural district in Illinois, which will furnish local business sufficient to make it a first-class paying road; while with its connections with many principal lines its through trade must be such as to make it one of the most profitable in the country. A glance at a map will convince any one that the prospects of this road are most promising.

The whole line has been graded at a cost of $1,200,000, which has been paid with funds realized from stock subscriptions, and is now ready for the rails, which are being rapidly put down. The whole road will be completed early the coming Fall.

We offer a limited number of these bonds at 95 and accrued interest in currency, and recommend them as a safe and profitable investment.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE
TEN PER CENT. BONDS,
TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York,
AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
AT 85 AND INTEREST.

The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

Gibson, Beadleston & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
GIVE NOTICE
That their arrangements are perfect and unsurpassed for making
COLLECTIONS
at the lowest rates and with prompt returns in any part of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

ALSO, for the negotiation of Loans on Merchandise in store and afloat.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

NOTICE.
STATE OF KANSAS,
OFFICE OF TREASURER OF STATE,
TOPEKA, June 11, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the interest on the bonds of Kansas, falling due July 1 proximo, will be paid at the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, No. 336 Broadway.
GEORGE GRAHAM, State Treasurer.

OFFICE HOUSTON TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.,
No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in gold coin on and after that date at the National City Bank.
D. . PAIGE, Vice-President.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK.

Notice is hereby given that upon a vote duly taken, the shareholders owning two-thirds and upward of the capital stock of this association have voted that the said association go into liquidation and be closed, and that it is closing up its affairs accordingly. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.
JACOB CAMPBELL, President.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 10, 1869.

This Bank has been reorganized as a State Institution, and is conducting business as usual.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE HANSOM CAB COMPANY.

Books of subscription to the HANSOM CAB COMPANY will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1869, at the offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Nassau-st., and of Messrs. ED. W. BRANDON & CO., No. 133 Water-st.
ED. W. BRANDON,
JEROME BUCK,
HENRY SPEAR, } Commissioners.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C.
June 16, 1869.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE Bonds of the State of South Carolina, since July 1, 1867, will be paid on and after July 1, 1869, at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia.

The interest due on the Registered Stock of the State since July 1, 1867, will be paid at the Treasury Department in Columbia only.
NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer of the State of South Carolina.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
BOSTON, June 11, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in United States gold coin, free of Government tax, at the office of the Company, No. 114 State-st., Boston, on FRIDAY, June 25; and at the banking-house of Blake Bros. & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, July 1. Lots of twenty or more coupons will be received by Blake, Bro. & Co. for examination on the 29th and 30th of June. Schedules will be furnished on application. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 25, 1869.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1869, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York.

The War Loan Bonds drawn for redemption July 1, 1869, will be paid, agreeable to notice of this department given April 1, 1869.
EBENEZER O. GROSVENOR,
State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CEDAR FALLS & MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 41 Cedar-st. corner William-st.,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, less Government tax.
JOHN S. KENNEDY,
President.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
COR. WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE GRAND River Valley Railroad Company, due on the 1st of July next, will be paid at this office.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 23, 1869.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic of New-York.
CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—The annual interest on the outstanding scrip of this Company will be due and payable at their transfer office, No. 61 Maden-lane, New-York, on and after July 1, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 30th inst, both days inclusive.
B. S. GIBLIN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Coupons of the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad Company, maturing July 1, 1869, will please present them on and after that date at this Bank.
C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the South Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in gold coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, No. 49 Washington-st., Boston.
WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD Company.—The coupons of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in Gold Coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, or at the Treasurer's Office, No. 49 Washington-st., Boston.
WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

SOUTHERN BANK NOTES OF ALL kinds bought at highest market price, by
LEVY & BORG,
No. 41 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—350 SHARES STOCK UNION Pacific Railroad Company. Wanted—Bonds of counties in States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Wisconsin and Iowa. WILLIAM A. GUEST, No. 25 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds,
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage 8 Per Cent Bonds,
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds,
DUBUQUE AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds,
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Funding Bonds,
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds,
MACON AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD COUPONS, of First Mortgage Bonds,
due July 1, 1869, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st proximo, less Government tax; also,
DUE JULY 1, 1869.
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of Second Mortgage Bonds, free of Government tax.
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD OF GEORGIA COUPONS, of Consolidated 7 per Cent. Bonds, free of Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-st.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1869, will be paid MONDAY, Aug. 2, by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the new Court-house. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 3, 1869.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW YORK, June 25, 1869.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY,
Comptroller.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED City property in [illegible] upward. Principals only [illegible] No. 374.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
HARTFORD, June 17, 1869.

NOTICE.

A quarterly dividend of $3, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 26th day of June inst. by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on Thursday, July 1.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed the 26th day of June, to reopen the 2d day of July.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand on and after July 1, 1869, at the office of the Company.

The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to July 1. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.
NEW YORK, June 17, 1869.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 19.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston this 23d day of June, 1869, it was

Voted, That a dividend of $5 per share, free of Government tax, be and the same is hereby declared payable on the 3d day of July next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 26th instant. Payment to be made to stockholders registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said city; and to all others, at the office of the Treasurer, No. 23 Sears Building, corner of Court and Washington sts., in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 26th inst. until the 3d of July next.
ISAAC LIVERMORE,
Treasurer.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NORWICH, Conn., June 15, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st proximo, at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to the stockholders whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 23d inst.

Transfer books will be closed from the 23d inst. to the 6th of July next. G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD,
VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 12 COLLEGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1869.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY A SEMIannual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free on and after the 15th July, to stockholders of record at this date. Transfer books will remain closed from date till 1st of July. Stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank for sixty days. All others at Watertown. J. A. LAWYER, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all taxes, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1.

The transfer books will be closed 23d inst. at 3 P. M., and reopened on the morning of July 6.
W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV.
AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable on the first day of July next at this office.

The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M. June 19, 1869, and opened at 10 A. M. July 2, 1869.
C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY,
WATKINS, N. Y., June 24, 1869.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared by this Company, payable at the office of the Company at Watkins, Schuyler County, New-York, on and after July 1, 1869.
DANIEL BEACH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per Cent., (3½ ℘ cent.,) free of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., on the 19th day of July.

Transfer books will be closed until the 19th prox.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., CORNER EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The transfer book will be closed from this day till July 1, 1869. J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., (free of all tax,) payable on and after July 1, proximo.

The transfer books will be closed from June 26 to June 30, inclusive. R. MCCARTEE, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 6th of July, 1869.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
COR. WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the stock of this Company, payable on the 1st of July next. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next, until which day the transfer book will be closed.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of tax, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment inclusive. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after July 1.

The transfer book will remain closed from this date until July 2. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free of tax, payable on and after 1st July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the first day of July next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to day of payment. W. H. COX, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT, free of all tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, payable July 6, 1869. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 8th of July proximo. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 12.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after THURSDAY, July 1, free of tax. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

MERCER AND GRUNDY COUNTY BONDS, STATE OF MISSOURI.—The semi-annual interest due July 1, on the above bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) Per Cent., and Government tax, has been declared THIS DAY, payable on the 1st day of July next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.
(late Williamsburg,) L. I.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 19.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest from July 1.

Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Mondays and Saturdays from 4 o'clock P. M. until 7 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President
WILLIAM WALL,
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 393 CANAL-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL	$150,000
SURPLUS, JUNE 22, 1869	87,419
ASSETS	$237,419

The Board of Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1869.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.
FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.
JUNE 21, 1869.

The Trustees of this bank have ordered the usual quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
to be paid on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws.

All interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal and will be entitled to interest as a deposit.

Deposits made before July 21 will receive interest as from July 1. HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 30th day of June next to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company on the 12th day of June next.

The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on the 12th day of June next, at 3 P. M., and opened on THURSDAY, the first day of July next, at 10 A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at the office of the Company, on and after July 1, 1869.

The transfer books will close June 19, and reopen July 2. By order of the Board,
F. P. WHITE, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

FORTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 8TH JULY next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst. and reopened on the morning of the 8th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES have declared the usual dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending June 30. And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of one per cent. out of the earnings of the past six months on the above-entitled sums, being at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum. Payable on or after July 20. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

OIL CREEK AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORRY, Penn., June 17, 1869.

DIVIDEND NO. 5.—THE BOARD OF Directors have declared a quarterly Dividend of Two and a-half per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1, 1869, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company No. 26 Exchange-place. New-York. The transfer books will be closed the 25th day of June to reopen July 2.
F. A. PHILLIPS, Treasurer.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO.,
Treasurer's Office, No. 26 Exchange-place,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.

A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent, on the capital stock of this Company will be payable on and after the 20th July, prox., at this office.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of July 20.

By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, June 24, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the stock of this Company, payable on the 3d of July next. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 3d July. Stockholders upon the New-York books will receive their dividends at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place. J. LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from all taxes, payable July 1, 1869. The transfer books will be closed on June 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 1st prox.
JNO. T. HILL, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of July next, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will be closed until July 6, 1869.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF New-York have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next.

The transfer book will be closed on the 25th inst., and reopened on the morning of July 2.
C. T. CARLTON, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after July 1 prox.

The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., until 1st July next. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of tax, payable on the first Monday of July next. The transfer books will be closed until July 9, prox.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 Broadway.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1869.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, July 1, 1869.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of SATURDAY, July 5.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all taxes, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after July 1st prox., until which time the transfer books will remain closed.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT, out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the first day of July next, until which time the transfer books will remain closed.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after 1st July next.

The transfer books will be closed from this date until 1st proximo. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1869.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of $3 per share, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after July 1, prox.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MARINE NATIONAL BANK, NO. 90 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Six per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable to stockholders on the 1st of July next, until which time the transferbooks will be closed.
J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.
EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
Wholesale and retail depots,
No. 145 Fulton-st. and No. 39 Maiden-lane, New-York,
Laboratory, Jersey City, N. J.

GREAT NATIONAL
FIREWORK COMPANY,
LYON BROTHERS, Agents,
No. 30 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
Unequaled in quality, brilliancy and assortment.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, June 30	Malta, Thursday, July 15
Aleppo, Thursday, July 1	Scotia, Wedn'sday, July 21
Russia, Wednesday, July 7	Tarifa, Thursday, July 22
Samaria, Thursday, July 8	Cuba, Wednesday, July 28
Java, Wednesday, July 14	Palmyra, Thursday, July 29

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants, First Cabin.....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$80, gold. First Cabin to Paris..............................$145, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers, First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, July 10
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, July 24
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, Aug. 21

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

INDIA..........July 3	IOWA..........July 17
DORIAN.........July 7	BRITANNIA.....July 24
CAMBRIA........July 10	COLUMBIA......July 31

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, (via Halifax)..........Tuesday, June 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, July 3, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS........Saturday, July 10, 1 P. M.
ETNA (via Halifax)...Tuesday, July 13, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

NEVADA, 3,125 tons.........June 30, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, 3,025 tons.......July 7, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons.......July 14, at 5 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,865 tons......July 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons..........July 28, at 4½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons......Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE..........................(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE..............................(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON. INMAN LINE.

CITY OF DUBLIN.................................July 7
CITY OF LIMERICK..............................Aug. 4

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:

To Southampton.$30, Cur'y	To Havre...$35, Currency
To Antwerp..$35, Currency	To Paris.... 38, Currency

For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, July 3, at 12 M.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Saturday, July 10, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Cabin.

Outside.	Inside	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$200	$185	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 1.—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain PARKER.

Steamer leaving July 10 connects closely with steamer OREGONIAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, June 30. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. ——, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........July 1
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE..............July 8
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau)...July 15

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

THREE TIMES A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The steamships

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, June 29, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, July 1, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, July 6, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. LYONS, SATURDAY, July 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA.............KEMBLE..Saturday, July 3
GEO. CROMWELL.......VAILL...Saturday, July 10

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, RYDER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, June 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Cabin passage, $20.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will follow July 7.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS........................July 8
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN....................July 28

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewers between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-fifth streets, and between Second and Fourth avenues.

Second—For building sewers in Eldridge-street between Delancey and Rivington, in Clinton-street between Broome and Delancey, in Columbia-street between Delancey and Rivington, in Henry-street between Gouverneur and Grand, in Monroe-street between Jackson and Corlears, and in Cherry-street between Corlears and East streets.

Third—For building sewers in Sixth and Seventh avenues between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, and in Seventh-avenue between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Second-avenue from Eighty-ninth to Ninety-fifth-street; also both sides of Third-avenue and the east side of Fourth-avenue from Eighty-ninth to Ninety-third-street; also the north side of Eighty-ninth-street and both sides of Ninetieth-street from Second to Fourth-avenue; also both sides of Ninety-first-street from Second to Third-avenue; also both sides of Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets from Second to Fourth-avenue; also the south side of Ninety-fourth-street from Second to Fourth-avenue.

Second—Both sides of Eldridge-street between Delancey and Rivington streets; also both sides of Clinton-street between Broome and Delancey streets; also both sides of Columbia-street between Delancey and Rivington streets; also both sides of Henry-street between Gouverneur and Grand streets; also the southerly side of East Broadway between Gouverneur and Grand streets; also the northerly side of Madison between Scammel and Jackson streets; also the southerly side of Grand-street from East Broadway to Henry-street; also the westerly side of Jackson-street from Madison to Henry-street; also both sides of Monroe-street from Jackson to Corlears-street; also both sides of Cherry-street from Corlears-street to East-street.

Third—Both sides of Sixth-avenue and both sides of Seventh-avenue from Thirty-first to Thirty-second-street, and both sides of Seventh-avenue from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to E. B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

E. B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOS. B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 18, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Great Jones-street, from Broadway to the Bowery.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Hall-place, from Sixth to Seventh-street.

Third—For building a sewer in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Avenue A to First-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Great Jones-street, from Broadway to the Bowery, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Hall-place, from Sixth to Seventh-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Avenue A to First-avenue; also, the west side of Avenue A, from One Hundred and Fourteenth-street to a point distant one hundred and fifty-one feet northerly therefrom.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to E. B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

E. B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOS. B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 18, 1869.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL Revenue for the 4th District of the State of New-York, comprising the 3d, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards of the City of New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, No. 61 Chambers-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 19th day of June until the 10th day of July, 1869, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The lists herein referred to comprise the SPECIAL TAXES on BUSINESSES, TRADES and PROFESSIONS, and the taxes on CARRIAGES, BILLIARD-TABLES, GOLD WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER PLATE, for the year ending May 1, 1870, and the taxes upon INCOMES for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

ALFRED PLEASONTON, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL Revenue for the Sixth District of the State of New-York, comprising the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally, or by deputy, for the collection of same, at my office, No. 301 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-av., daily, Sundays excepted, from the 10th day of June until the 30th day of June, 1869, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on businesses, trades and professions, and the taxes on carriages, billiard tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending May 1, 1870, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

MAUNSELL B. FIELD, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, June 10, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, NO. 301 MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

AT A MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN Board of Health, held at its office, No. 301 Mott-st., New-York, on the 16th day of June, 1869, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That section 121 of the Code of Sanitary Ordinances be and is hereby amended to read as follows:

SECTION 121. That no person shall boil any offal, swill, bones or fat in the built-up portions of any city or village, save in ordinary cooking, nor shall the business of bone-crushing, bone-boiling, bone-grinding, bone-burning, shell-burning, fat-boiling, gut-cleaning, nor the skinning or making of glue from any dead animals or parts thereof, nor any other occupation that is dangerous or detrimental to life or health, be hereafter established within any of said cities or villages; nor shall any person work or engage anywhere in the Metropolitan Sanitary District in any such business or occupation without a permit from this Board; and no business or pursuit of the kind in this section named shall be carried on anywhere in said District, unless the same be allowed by a permit of this Board.

[L. S.] GEORGE B. LINCOLN, President.

EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A CHICKERING PIANO, $100.

Several first-class pianos returned from hire; bargains. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, Factory and warerooms, 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINEST pianos manufactured, 5 yrs. guarantee; installments taken; second-hand pianos for sale and taken in exchange; pianos to let, the amount applied if pur chased. J. C. BARNES, 137 8th-st., near Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-fortes, Agraffe treble, the best in America and the most reasonable in price. Second-hand pianos at bargains. JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

FOR SALE—A ROSEWOOD PIANO, IN good order; price $150. Apply at No. 60 East 129th-st., near 4th-av.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MEDICAL.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

—VIA—

FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,

FROM PIER—30—NORTH RIVER,

(Foot of Chambers-st.)

—AT 5 P. M.—

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA, including brass, string and reed bands, will be attached to each steamer on its passage.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING A SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.

PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

FOR THE BETTER ACCOMMODATION OF THE PUBLIC,

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,

(Sundays excepted,)

FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER,

(Foot of Murray-st.,)

—AT 6:30 P. M.—

FOR

BOSTON via NEWPORT

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.

One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.

Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 681 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Baggage called for at residence and checked through to destination; also, at No. 308 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Wed., June 23....3:30 P. M.	Wed., June 23.......7 A. M.
Thurs., June 24...3:30 P. M.	Thurs., June 24..7 A. M.
Sat., June 26.....9 A. M.	Fri., June 25......7:30 A. M.
Sun., June 27.....8 A. M.	Sat., June 26......5:30 P. M.
Mon., June 28.....7 A. M.	Sun., June 27.......5 P. M.
Tues., June 29....7 A. M.	Mon., June 28.....11 A. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The CONNECTICUT, the fastest elegant river steamer in the world, leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15 o'clock P. M., making through connections for all points West and Northwest via the New-York Central, Albany and Susquehanna and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

ALBANY AND TROY.—THE DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and D. DREW, will commence their passages to Albany, on MONDAY, May 31, Leaving Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:15, connecting with the New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga and Susquehanna Railroads for all points North and West. Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LAND-ing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only. Commutation tickets $30 for 3 months. Packages of tickets and transient fares greatly reduc'd.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR RONDOUT, POUGHKEEPSIE, and Newburg, landing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Milton, Marlboro' and Esopus. Steamboats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN, leave Pier foot of Harrison-st. daily at 4 P. M.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily, at 3:30, 4 and 5 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.

The beautiful and commodious steamer SUNNYSIDE can be chartered for the present to select parties for excursions. Apply on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or by letter to Box No. 685 Post Office.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

THE VERY FAST STEAMBOAT AR-ROWSMITH can be chartered for excursions and Sunday-School picnics to Iona or elsewhere. Iona is a most romantic spot, opposite Peekskill, in the midst of the Highlands. S. COCKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINE-RY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES, Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals for Nicolson Pavements, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, June 30, 1869, from such persons as may be legally authorized to construct Nicolson Pavement in the City of New-York, for the laying of that pavement in the following localities, to wit:

24th-st., from 1st to Madison-av.
22d-st., from 5th to 6th-av.
33d-st., from 5th to Madison-av.
29th-st., from 8th to 9th-av.
Cortlandt-st., from Broadway to Greenwich-st.
Dey-st., from Broadway to West-st.; and
14th-st., from 8th-av. to University-place.

The plans for these works can be seen and forms for the bids obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

TO CONTRACTORS.—A CONTRACT TO let for blasting and breaking iron ore and rock near the City; steady work for fifty men for a term of years. Apply at No. 176 Broadway, Room No. 28.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIRST DISTRICT DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.
NEW-YORK CITY, June 26, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., July 27, 1869, for supplying the Quartermaster's Department of this district with

714 bushels Corn, best quality;
[illegible] bushels Oats, best quality;
[illegible],844 pounds good merchantable timothy Hay, and [illegible],742 pounds Straw, of the best quality;

to be delivered at such times at the places hereinafter named as may be required prior to Oct. 31, 1869, as follows:

Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor—600 bushels Oats, 24,[illegible] pounds Hay and 115,000 pounds Straw.

Fort Wood, New-York Harbor—137 bushels Oats, 3,110 pounds Hay.

Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor—579 bushels Corn, 1,013 bushels Oats, 39,600 pounds Hay, [illegible] pounds Straw.

Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor—55 bushels Corn, 1,084 bushels Oats, 42,339 pounds Hay and 25,171 pounds Straw.

Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor—[illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible] bushels Oats, 35,770 pounds Hay and [illegible] pounds Straw.

Willet's Point, New-York Harbor—4,[illegible] bushels Oats, 1[illegible] pounds Hay and 11[illegible] pounds Straw.

David's Island, New-York Harbor—[illegible] bushels Corn, 684 bushels Oats, 30,543 pounds Hay and 50,400 pounds Straw.

Fort Adams, R. I.—1,779 bushels Oats and 53,568 pounds Straw.

Fort Trumbull, Conn.—1,406 bushels Oats, 47,000 pounds Hay and 30,000 pounds Straw.

West Point, N. Y.—12,000 bushels Oats and 450,000 pounds Hay.

Watertown Arsenal, Mass.—684 bushels Oats, 25,550 pounds Hay and 14,640 pounds Straw.

Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.—675 bushels Oats, 20,000 pounds Hay and 24,060 pounds Straw.

Fort Warren, Mass.—411 bushels Oats, 15,330 pounds Hay and 3,600 pounds Straw.

Boston, Mass., and Fort Independence—2,190 bushels Oats, 81,760 pounds Hay and 33,720 pounds Straw.

Fort Preble, Me.—684 bushels Oats, 25,550 pounds Hay and 6,000 pounds Straw.

Fort Sullivan, Me.—121 bushels Oats, 3,892 pounds Hay and 6,203 pounds Straw.

Delivery to be made on the wharves of the respective posts, and payment to be made according to the weight as certified to by the Acting Assistant Quartermaster at the place of delivery.

Bidders must state separately the price at which they will deliver the Corn, Oats, Hay and Straw called for, at each of the above-named places.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become surety in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract for the faithful performance of the same.

No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department, or to accept such portion of any bid not less than for one post that may be deemed of advantage to the public interests.

Bids may be made and will be entertained for delivering the forage and straw herein called for at any one or more of the places named herein.

Bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Forage and Straw," and addressed to the undersigned, to whom application should be made for additional particulars. By order of

Brevet Major-General RUFUS INGALLS, Asst. Q. M. G., U. S. A., Chief Q. M. Department of the East.

WILLIAM T. HOWELL, Brevet Major and Asst. Q. M. U. S. A., Chief Q. M. First District, Department of the East.

PROPOSALS FOR $2,767,000.—TAX RELIEF BONDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until TUESDAY, June 29, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $2,767,000, of "Tax Relief Bonds of the City of New-York," authorized by Sec. 2 of Chap. 876, Laws of 1869.

Said bonds are to be issued for the purpose of providing means to redeem the Family Aid Fund Bonds of the County of New-York, due Nov. 1; that portion of the county debt, due Nov. 1, and the quota of the State tax to be levied on account of State debt, chargeable to the County of New-York during the present year.

The bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of July, in the year 1879.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted, will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premium thereon.

The "Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 5," of the City of New-York, due Nov. 1, 1869; the Bonds of the County of New-York, entitled "New-York County Bonds for the repayment of Taxes," due Nov. 1, 1869; and the "Revenue Bonds of the City and County of New-York, of 1869," will be accepted at their par value and accrued interest, in payment, on account of any proposals made for the aforesaid Tax Relief Bonds of the City of New-York, which may be accepted; and in such cases the adjustment will be made at this office and the new bonds issued.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for deposits made with him on account of the aforesaid loan, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

This loan, without increasing the debt of the City, offers an investment to companies and individuals unrivaled in security and for a period of years.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Tax Relief Bonds of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved, on the part of the Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, June 19, 1869.

The time for receiving proposals for the above designated bonds is hereby extended to THURSDAY, July 8, 1869, at the same place and hour.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, June 24, 1869.

SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION

FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING, PAYMASTER UNITED STATES NAVY AT NEW-YORK, NO. 29 BROADWAY, June 25, 1869.

Sealed proposals to conform *in every respect with the terms and specifications contained in former advertisements* will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 1st proximo, for the following supplies and transportation. Supplies to be delivered *free of expense*, at the New-York Navy-yard, viz.:

SUPPLIES.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

20 pieces white muslin, 20 pieces Ravens duck, No. 18, 400 spools sewing cotton, 100 pounds white, 100 pounds red, and 100 pounds blue linen thread, and 1,000 papers sewing needles. Further information to be obtained from the Navigation Officer at the Navy-yard.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

7,500 cubic feet yellow pine logs, 15 pieces yellow pine beams, and 20 pieces yellow pine mast timber, to supply deficiencies under the contract of Wm. H. Woodley for class Nos. 7, 8 and 9, dated July 8, 1868; 49 sticks yellow pine, and 4 sticks spruce for masts, yards, &c.; 80 pieces first quality yellow pine for beams; 30,000 feet, face measure, first quality white pine deck plank; 25 pieces white oak timber; 4 white pine, and 20 spruce spars; 65,000 feet white pine, and 40,000 feet ash plank; 2,000 pounds lignumvitæ; 18 bundles hoop iron, 1 to 1½ inches; 3,000 pounds red lead, dry; 25 barrels (1,000 gallons) linseed oil, boiled; 2 ships' bells, 90 pounds and 60 pounds; 40 gross brass screws, ⅝ to 1¼ inches, and 1 Huntoon governor, adjusted to engine complete. Further particulars relative to these supplies to be obtained from the Naval Constructor, at the Navy-yard.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

4,000 pounds rivets, counter sunk heads, as per sample to be seen in the *Steam Engineer's Office*, at the Navy-yard.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

187 sides best body and 135 sides best flap oak-tanned Leather, each side to measure from 10 to 12 square feet, and not less than four months tanned. The body leather to weigh from 10 to 12 pounds, and the flap leather from 8 to 10 pounds per side.

TRANSPORTATION.

From the New-York Navy-yard *direct* to the Navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal., for about 1,600 tons Ordnance Stores, in lots of 500 tons, more or less, as may be got ready, consisting of Powder, Great Guns with their Equipments, Gun Carriages of wood and iron. Small arms with equipments, ammunition, &c. Further information respecting the shipment to be obtained from the *Inspector of Ordnance*, at the Navy-yard. Freight payable in *currency*, free of primage, after return of receipted bill of lading.

Bidders for supplies will be furnished with blank forms at this office, and are invited to be present at the hour named, when the bids will be opened.

J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 66 3D-AV., CORNER OF 11TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed as above, will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction at their office, until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 15th day of July next, for the mason, carpenter, cut stone and iron work of the Lunatic Asylum to be erected on Ward's Island.

Proposals to be accompanied with the names of two responsible parties under their own signature, as security for the faithful performance of the contract, and the Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any proposal not deemed by them advantageous to the Department.

Printed specifications for the work may be obtained at the office of the Commissioners, and at the office of Renwick & Sands, Architects, No. 88 Wall-st., at which place the plans can be seen and other information obtained.

JAMES BOWEN,
ISAAC BELL,
O. W. BRENNAN,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
Commissioners.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPART-MENT.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder, and the date of its offering will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1869, from persons legally authorized to lay the Fisk Concrete Pavement in the City of New-York, for the laying of that pavement in 122d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., and in 123d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. The plans for the works may be seen and forms for the bids obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals for "McGonegal Pavements," each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of bidder and date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, June 30, 1869, from persons legally authorized to lay the wooden pavement known as the "Improved Pavement," (McGonegal patent,) for the laying of this pavement in the following localities, viz.:

21st-st., from 4th to 5th avs.
25th-st., from 3d to Madison-av.
Lexington-av., from 21st-st. to 34th-st. and Waverley-place, from Broadway to Christopher-st.

The plans of these works can be seen, and forms for bids obtained, on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.—NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEORGE S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 119 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRV-ing-place, handsome furnished rooms, en suite or single, for families or party of gentlemen, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av.—Handsomely furnished rooms to gentlemen, without meals, or breakfast, if desired.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board, at No. 134 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, MARION, (WEST End,) N. J., offers unequaled inducements to merchants, business men and families, being only eight minutes from Jersey City Ferry, Cortlandt or Desbrosses sts.; twenty-six trains daily via New-Jersey Railroad; also three lines horse cars; new house, splendid location, fronting on Demott Park; first-class table; elegantly furnished rooms, en suite or single; all modern improvements, gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c.; permanent board $7 50 to $20 per week; transient guests, $2 75 per day. Apply on the premises, or to GILES, WALES & CO., No. 13 Maiden-lane.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING at Maplewood, South Orange, N. J., by Mrs. M. A. JENNINGS; four minutes' walk from depot; accommodations excellent; terms moderate; permanent families desired; plenty of shade, play-grounds, stabling, &c., with beautiful scenery on slope of nearest mountain to New-York. Reference: R. M. Lockwood, Esq., No. 98 Wall-st.; R. C. Speer, No. 80 Cedar-st.

A GENTLEMAN OCCUPYING A VERY pleasant farm-house in the neighborhood of Rev. H. Ward Beecher's, Peekskill, would accommodate one or two first-class families for the season. Those willing to pay liberally for superior accommodations address K., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A PRIVATE family at North Granville, Washington County, N. Y.; large double brick house, well shaded, healthy location, fine scenery, good drives, &c. Price, $7 per week. Apply to JOHN BLISS, No. 66 South-st., New-York.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOM-modated with a good country home at Mrs. MOORE'S, Coytesville, one mile from Fort Lee, N. J. Mountain scenery unsurpassed; cool and fresh breeze at all times; four boats daily from foot of Spring-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN with his wife, six children and nurse, in some private family within one hour of the City; New-Jersey preferred. Address E. M. S., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT PORT WASHING-ton, on the banks of the Shrewsbury River; bathing, boating and fishing. Inquire at 134 West 34th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.

Terms for the month of June $3 50 per day or $21 per week. On and after the 1st of July, and for the balance of the season, $4 per day.

MISSISQUOI SPRINGS HOTEL,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, VERMONT,
W. H. BURROUGHS, PROPRIETOR.

The above hotel is now open for the reception of guests. First-class accommodations. Pure Vermont air, (so favorable for invalids and others;) wild and picturesque scenery, (including fine views of Mount Mansfield and the Adirondacks,) boating, fishing, splendid drives, &c., &c.

This hotel is adjacent to the famous MISSISQUOI SPRINGS, whose waters have wrought such almost miraculous cures of the most obstinate diseases. Railroads from every direction to St. Albans, and from there it is a charming ride of ten miles. Communications addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEM-PHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY. FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.

Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open. It is desirably situated on high ground, and distant from the beach about two miles, thus enjoying all the advantages of the sea-breeze, while protected from the damp and chilly winds of the ocean, making it specially desirable for those in delicate health; it is well shaded and retired. Good stabling. Stages run to beach and cars. Terms moderate. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av., New-York.

GETTYSBURG SPRINGS HOTEL will be opened June 28. Visitors to Summer resorts will find this one of the best hotels in the world. Hotel and furniture entirely new; gas, hot and cold water; with park of over a hundred acres, two large groves and drives; horse railroad from Gettysburg depot to house and spring; two daily mails, telegraph, &c.; in connection with the Katalysine Spring, the battle-field and a high rolling country; pure mountain air, and no musquitoes.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE—NYACK ON the Hudson, N. Y., T. R. PROCTER, Proprietor.—Open July 1 as a first-class hotel; situation and grounds unsurpassed; no place this side of West Point compares with it. Board $15 to $18 per week. Fine beach, romantic walks and drives and numerous other attractions.

WINDERMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE.—Fine fishing, boating, &c. For circulars, &c., call on or address M. P. BROWNING & CO., No. 25 East 4th-st., New-York, or at Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.

SOUTH SIDE HOTEL, AMITYVILLE, L. I., on the Great South Bay, 1½ hours by South Side Railroad, will be ready for guests June 23; good fishing and bathing. E. C. KING, Proprietor.

BAY VIEW HOUSE, FLUSHING BAY, now open; accommodations first-class; terms moderate. Apply to L. D'HOMERGUE, Flushing, L. I.

THE TURF.

RUNNING MEETING.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, SATURDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, June 26, 30, and July 3.

WEDNESDAY, June 30.

Handicap Sweepstakes; all ages; 1¼ miles; $500.
Prospect Park Cup, value $750; 2¼ miles; sweepstakes; all ages.
Purse, $300; 1¼ miles; all ages.
Purse, $400; 1¾ miles; all ages.
Purse, $400; 2¼ miles; all ages.

Members of the American Jockey Club can obtain badges by applying to Messrs. BAXTER & HENDERSON, No. 18 Broad-st., New-York.

The Messrs. STETSON, of the Astor House, have kindly consented to take charge of the Club-house during the meeting.

The Course can be reached by Coney Island cars, which leave Fulton Ferry every five minutes, direct. Those driving will find the most direct route through Fulton-st. to Clinton to Third-place, thence through to Prospect Park direct.

MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, President.

EDW. P. MORRIS, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

We are offering our fine City-made work at a reduction of 10 to 20 per cent., in order to reduce our stock.

Parties buying fine CITY WORK will find it to their interest to give us a call before they purchase, and our prices will be made satisfactory.

We also have a good assortment of plain substantial work for the country, such as ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, DEPOT WAGONS, PONY WAGONS, PARK PHAETONS, &c., &c. All at low prices.

TOMLINSON, DEMAREST & CO.,
NO. 620 BROADWAY.

We have of SECOND-HAND carriages in GOOD ORDER, 1 six-seat Rockaway, 1 six-seat Brett, 1 fine Victoria, 2 Park Phaetons, 1 turn-out-seat Dog Cart. All at low prices.

FOR SALE—A CLOSE-MATCHED BLACK team, free drivers, young and sound, well broke, and of great endurance, about 15½ hands, will be sold cheap. Inquire of LEADBETTER, stables 7th-av. and Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—FOURTEEN SEC-ond-hand one-horse City railroad passenger cars. Apply at the office of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, No. 10 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

GRANT U. S. A PIECE!

144 Pieces declared Sleek and Clean by the use of half a pound of ROING'S MAGIC FAMILY SOAP.

Wholesale agent, ALFRED P. PECK, No. 3 State-st., (Battery,) New-York, not the Alfred P. Peck, Superintendent of Boston, Music Hall.

For sale in New-York by THURBER & CO., corner of Greenwich and Chambers sts., and McLAREN & RAYNOR, No. 264 Washington-st.

MONTANA.

The great and popular American Cordial.

Superior to all European products. Taken before or after dinner, a sovereign cure for Dyspepsia. Slightly iced, a delicious tonic refreshment. Advantageously replaces bitters in all mixed drinks.

R. A. CHALVIN, Sole Proprietor, No. 131 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW STEAM YACHT, AT one-fifth its cost; a chance for brokers to double their money. Apply at the Continental Yard, Greenpoint, of S. WILLIAMS, on board.

ALBURGH LITHIA SPRING WATER acures dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney complaints, skin diseases, &c. A. W. GABAUDAN, Druggist, No. 925 Broadway, general agent.

COW FOR SALE.—APPLY AT THE PRI-vate stable No. 2 East 46th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS OF
LUCILLE WESTERN
LUCILLE WESTERN AS
LADY ISABEL VANE,
LADY ISABEL VANE, AND
MME. VINE
MME. VINE IN
EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK. IN REHEARSAL, OLIVER TWIST.

Admission, 50 cents; parquet and circle, $1; family circle, 30 cents.

Matinee—Admission, 50 cents; secured seats, 75 cents.

TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES ON CELEBRATION DAY.

WALLACK'S.

NOTICE.—Owing to arrangements effected with the Selwyn Boston Combination, the Pantomime and Lauri Troupe season must terminate on SATURDAY, July 3.

PRODUCTION FOR POSITIVELY 6 NIGHTS ONLY, AND SATURDAY MATINEE, of the new grand Spectacular Burlesque Pantomime of CORALLINE; or, SIR RUPERT THE RECKLESS, introducing NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, COSTUMES, and the LAURI TROUPE IN NEW COMIC SCENES.

MONDAY JULY 5. DORA AND BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

THEATRE COOL AND PLEASANT.
THE ENTERTAINMENT
THE VERY BEST IN THE CITY.
THE GREAT AMERICAN PANTOMIMIST,
GEORGE L. FOX.
His latest and most popular production,
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK.
THE ASTOUNDING KIRALFYS.
MLLE. SANGALI AND SUPERB BALLET.
THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
THE WONDERFUL TRICKS AND CHANGES.
GEO. L. FOX, (the excelsior,) CLOWN.
HANIOLA, IMRE AND BOLOSSY
KIRALFY AND TROUPE
OF SENSATIONAL DANCERS,
ELEVEN IN NUMBER.

Matinees at 1½, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers........JARRETT & PALMER.
EVERY EVENING AT 8 AND SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.
FIFTH WEEK
OF THE
GREAT BURLESQUE TRIUMPH,
the LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE, and the
GREAT FRENCH GROTESQUE DANCERS,
in H. B. Farnie's new Spectacular Eastern Extravaganza, entitled
SINBAD THE SAILOR.
SINBAD THE SAILOR.
Produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS AND MUSIC.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—ADMISSION 50 CTS.

Family circle, 30 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; orchestra and balcony chairs, $1, which include all the MUSEUM CURIOSITIES.

MONDAY, June 28, every AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 8 o'clock, the celebrated tragedian, E. EDDY, will appear in the most startling drama of the age! Eugene Sue's own dramatization of his greatest work, THE WANDERING JEW, supported by an efficient dramatic company, and presented with new scenery, costumes and appointments.

MONDAY, July 5—Fourth of July Jubilee. THREE PERFORMANCES.

DEDICATION OF SOLDIERS' NATIONAL MONUMENT

AT GETTYSBURG BATTLE-GROUND, July 1, 1869.

The New-Jersey Railroad, Camden and Amboy, Pennsylvania Central and Northern Central Railroads have united in an arrangement for running trains through from New-York to Gettysburg, without change of cars, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 29 and 30, 1869, leaving New-York from the foot of Cortlandt-st., as follows:

Leave		Leave	
New-York	8:40 A. M.	Wrightsville	3:35 P. M.
New-Brunswick	10:04 A. M.	York	4:20 P. M.
Mantua Junction	11:52 A. M.	Hanover Junction	4:50 P. M.
Lancaster	2:35 P. M.	Arrive Gettysburg	6:15 P. M.

Returning July 2, trains will leave as follows:

Leave Gettysburg 9 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.
Arrive Wrightsville 12:40 P. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Arrive Lancaster 1:40 P. M. and 5:54 P. M.
Arrive Philadelphia 4:10 P. M. and 9:30 P. M.
Leave Mantua Junction 4:10 P. M.
Leave West Philadelphia 12 Midnight.
Leave New-Brunswick 6:18 and 3:55 A. M.
Arrive New-York 7:48 and 5:17 A. M.

Tickets for the round trip, $10.

Tickets to Gettysburg good from June 26 to July 1, inclusive. Tickets from Gettysburg good from July 1 to July 3, inclusive.

For tickets apply at No. 1 Astor House and depot of New-Jersey Railroad Company, foot of Cortlandt-st.

HENRY W. GWINNER, General Passenger Agent Pennsylvania Central R. R.

F. W. RANKIN, General Passenger Agent New-Jersey R. R.

RAILROADS.

From Twenty-third-st.	From Chambers-st.	ERIE RAILWAY.—Trains leave depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.:
6.30 A. M.	6.45 A. M.	For Paterson.
8.00 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	*Day Express*, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches are attached to this train, running through without change.
8.30 A. M.	8.30 A. M.	*Way Train*, daily, for Grey-court and intermediate stations.
9.00 A. M.	9.00 A. M.	For Hackensack, Piermont and Monsey.
9.00 A. M.	9.15 A. M.	For Paterson.
10.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	*Express Mail*, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo.
11.30 A. M.	11.30 A. M.	*Way Train*, daily, for Port Jervis and intermediate stations.
12.00 M.	12.00 M.	For Hackensack and Paterson.
1.00 P. M.	1.00 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
1.30 P. M.	1.45 P. M.	Daily for Paterson.
3.30 P. M.	3.30 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Middletown and intermediate stations. Also for Piermont.
4.00 P. M.	4.00 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
4.00 P. M.	4.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
4.30 P. M.	4.30 P. M.	*Orange County Express*, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5.00 P. M.	5.00 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
5.00 P. M.	5.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
5.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	*Night Express*, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Buffalo.
6.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
6.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	*Night Express*, daily, for all points West and South. By this train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
6.30 P. M.	6.45 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
6.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	For Piermont.
8.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.	*Emigrant Train*, daily, for the West.
11.30 P. M.	11.30 P. M.	*Theatre Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
12.00 Mid.	12.00 Mid.	*Saturdays only*, Theatre train for Piermont.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 (corner 23d-st. and Fifth-av.) Broadway, and at depots foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., New-York, and at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

1869.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.

This favorite route will be reopened for the season on SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, with the splendid steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, leaving New-York from pier No. 28 North River, (north side of pier foot of Barclay-st.,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at..................................4 P. M.

Leaving Long Branch at......................7:15 A. M.

Stopping for passengers only at pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up.

Fare each way...$1 00
Excursion tickets..1 50

Commutation—One month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $43.

On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at pier No. 28 about 8 P. M.

On and after July 1 two trains per day will be run each way.

Horses, carriages and general freight transported.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:

8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.

Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.

4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.

6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.

All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.

ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

MONDAY, April 26, 1869, Express trains will leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Albany, Troy, Pittsfield, &c., and Chatham Mail train will leave at 10 A. M., and Pawling train at 4:15 P. M.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, Supt., &c.

NEW-YORK, April 23, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, mid. night, on Saturdays. The A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MAY 17, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THIS and EVERY EVENING during the week, and SATURDAY MATINEE,

MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
MISS BLANCHE DE BAR,
MISS FANNY MORANT,

In Mme. de Marguerite's Domestic Drama, in five acts, entitled ENOCH ARDEN, founded on Tennyson's beautiful poem of that name.

"A shipwreck'd sailor waiting for a sail:
No sail from day to day."

The play will be produced FOR THE FIRST TIME IN NEW-YORK, and with the same care and attention that has characterized the former productions at this establishment.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE.

THE TWO LEGITIMATE SUCCESSES!

SECOND AND LAST WEEK.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 28, DORA, with its splendid cast, and BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

Both received with every favor by delighted auditors at each representation.

Seats may be secured at the box office; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the General Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

Doors open at 7½. Begins at 8 o'clock. The burlesque begins at 10:10.

THE WAVERLEY.

Manager..........................T. E. MORRIS

INAUGURATION OF THE SUMMER SEASON. TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 29.

POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT AT POPULAR PRICES.

THE DE LAVE FAMILY, THE GREATEST OF ALL GYMNASTS, who perform feats of gymnastic excellence, never before attempted by MAN, WOMAN OR CHILD.

MINNIE JACKSON AND ASA CUSHMAN in their wonderful Protean Entertainment, assisted by a host of novelty.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MR. W. H. WHALLEY FOR SIX NIGHTS.

NICK OF THE WOODS.

CARPENTER OF ROUEN.

Wednesday at 2 o'clock GRAND MATINEE for the benefit of the widow of the late Mr. Alexander Young, formerly Doorkeeper.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

GREAT COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS.

Engagement for SIX NIGHTS ONLY of the DIMINUTIVE ETHIOPIAN COMEDIAN,

LITTLE MAC, LITTLE MAC,
LITTLE MAC, LITTLE MAC.

A Dwarf in Stature, a Giant in Talent.

G. W. H. Griffin, Dave Reed, Hogan, Hughes, DAN BRYANT, DAN BRYANT, and the entire EXCELSIOR TROUPE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

THE MOST ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE SUMMER RESORT.

THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS, THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

MR. J. LEVY, the greatest Virtuoso of the day, on the Cornet-a-Piston, together with the eminent Soloists already connected with THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, JUNE 28, AT 8.

1. March, "Ye Merry Birds"....................Voigt
2. Overture, "Night in Granada"............Kreutzer
3. Waltz, "Wiederschen"..........................Gungl
4. Ballet, "Reine de Saba"......................Gounod
5. Overture, "Stradella"..........................Flotow
6. Cujus Animam (Stabat Mater)..............Rossini
MR. J. LEVY.
7. Mazourka, "Arm in Arm"
Polka, "'S Giebt nur a Kaiserstadt"... } Strauss
8. Grand Fantasie, "Masaniello"................Auber
9. Overture, "Poet and Peasant"...............Suppe
10. Polka, "Excelsior," Solo for Cornet.......Frewin
MR. J. LEVY.
11. Waltz, "Burgersinn"............................Strauss
12. Selection, "Genevieve de Brabant"......Offenbach

ADMISSION 35 CENTS.

PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA $2.

Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

WONDERS FROM ALASKA.

Will open SATURDAY MORNING, June 26, EXHIBITION OF ANTIQUITIES AND CURIOSITIES collected in the TERRITORY OF ALASKA, by Edward G. Fast, Esq., late of the United States Army, consisting of more than 2,000 most VALUABLE AND UNIQUE SPECIMENS OF ANTIQUITY, forming one of the most remarkable collections ever shown in this country.

Exhibition open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M., at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place and 8th-st. Admission 25 cents; season tickets, $1.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO RETIRE from a wholesale boys' clothing house in this City, wishes to connect himself with a men's clothing house in connection with boys' goods, or would treat with boys' clothing house; understands men's and boys' goods; is good buyer, manufacturer, salesman and correspondent. Address WM. ADDISON, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A WONDER TO THE WORLD IS Mrs. LINWOOD, greatest business and medical Cairvoyant known, No. 252 8th-av. Fee, 50c. to $1.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of June, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM F. GOODWIN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 9th day of July A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of June, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM FRENDENBERG and HENRY FRENDENBERG, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 19th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MANUEL EMANUEL and MOSES HEYMAN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Manuel Emanuel and Moses Heyman, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of July, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of June, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

je14-1aw3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY MARCHANT, Jr., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry Marchant, Jr., in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of July, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of June, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

je28-1aw3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT S. SCHUYLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Robert S. Schuyler, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of July, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of June, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

je28-1aw3wM*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN KERR, WATSON B. FARR and THOMAS M. ISETT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Watson B. Farr and John Kerr, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, and against the estate of Thomas M. Isett, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of Watson B. Farr and John Kerr, copartners of said Isett, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of the Register, at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Marshal—Messenger.

je28-1aw3wM*

NO. 2,276.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES R. DEY, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James R. Dey, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 5th day of June, A. D., 1869.

WM. C. AMERMAN, Assignee,

je14-1aw3wM* No. 121 Bleecker-st., New-York City.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Rev. Dr. H. D. Northrop on the Character of the Late Henry J. Raymond.

A sermon was preached yesterday morning in the Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. H. D. Northrop, upon the text of "One dieth in his full strength," taken from the twenty-first Job, twenty-third verse. Public men, said the speaker, are in a certain sense a public possession. Their life is not a thing for private interpretation; their deaths have an influence felt beyond their own domestic circles. When they fall, like the tall cedars of the forest, the distant glens and hills echo with the sound, and the shock vibrates far and near. When a man prominent in the community, holding a place of influence and responsibility, is removed, and we consider the event, we are dealing with what may properly be called our own. In belonging to the public he belonged to us, and it has always been considered the prerogative and privilege of the pulpit to take notice of the departure of such, and draw therefrom suitable lessons and admonitions. There has seldom been in this City a more profound impression caused by death, or a more universal demonstration of respect and sympathy occasioned thereby, than that witnessed during the past week. It is because I believe that the voice of Providence has been preached by this event, that I thought best to present this morning some considerations suggested by the sudden death of one so widely known among us. Death is not necessarily a gloomy theme, but whether circumstances make it glorious or sorrowful, it is its own vindicator. Certainly no subject which is so hackneyed can be said to lack in importance, and we are bound to hear its warning when it speaks. I observe that there is a great deal of practical skepticism concerning this whole subject. When a man lives, day by day, as if there were no God, when he is disobedient to moral laws, careless about his conduct, defying destiny and putting his immortality into the present moment, we say that, practically, he is an atheist. Banish Deity, and leave the heaven of heavens a blank, and that man's life would not be more godless than now. No Epicurus, reveling in the absurdities of Athenian philosophy, and ascribing all things to chance, would sink lower in the scale of moral character than one who believes abstractly in a Supreme Being, but admits no such thing as obligation to obey his requirements. A man may as well say that he does not believe in a God at all, as to say that he does, and stop there. Knowing that there is a Deity, and yet living as if there were none, is the most hopeless phase of atheism. In like manner, knowing that you must die, and yet living as if this were your everlasting home, puts you within the pale of the most absurd skepticism respecting death. This would not appear strange, if there were any doubt respecting its certainty. If but one man out of a hundred were taken, it would be much more reasonable to shelve the matter in expectation of an escape; but when the other ninety-nine are sure to be taken, a disbelief in death is nothing less than folly. The fact is we are busy with life, and we are not busy with death. That is postponed to a distant future. Men should doubtless be busy with life, but to be so in the right manner is to keep constantly in readiness for the end of life. Notwithstanding the practical skepticism respecting death, it advances constantly to its fatal work, and nothing is more inexorable in its character. It is a reaper that cuts whatever stands in its way. What man wields so trenchant a blade in behalf of justice and humanity, that he may not fall before the spear of this Ithuriel? What man is so great in the nation, so influential in society, so responsible in his position, that he may not, like the Prophet of Horeb, drop his mantle in the midst of his achievements? The circumstances under which death frequently occurs are calculated to startle men, and arouse them from indifference upon their chief concerns. The suddenness with which men are sometimes cut down, comes like a thunder-clap, and the hurrying crowd, thoughtless and giddy, pause a moment to consider. Dr. Duffield, of Detroit, while welcoming the delegates to the Young Men's Christian Association Convention in that city, paused at the end of one of his eloquent sentences, and died. George Whitfield stood on the stairs leading to his chamber one night, holding a lighted candle in his hand, and preaching to the people who thronged the house, and then went to his room for the last time. Such dispensations teach their own lesson. It would seem as if God were bent upon making us realize our mortality, and the uncertain character of that flimsy thing which we call life. An especially profound impression is often produced by the character and position of the one who is suddenly removed. When Hamilton was shot by Burr on the heights yonder, that can almost be seen on leaving these doors, the public mind was profoundly moved. This was true likewise when Harrison died, after having occupied the Presidential chair but a month. But more especially was the nation thrilled by Mr. Lincoln's sudden death, the preserver of his country as Washington was its founder. And now, lately again, death has chosen a conspicuous mark. Mr. Raymond was a distinguished journalist, and has been pronounced one of the first in the country. He had been a high officer in his native State, and a representative at Washington. Extensively known in political life, and recognized as a leader by many men, his influence was widely felt, and the tidings of his death have reached all classes in the community. It is not too much to say that by the sudden stroke which has removed him, Providence is speaking loudly to his own business and political associates, and to the entire nation. I wish you to mark some of those qualities and achievements which make a man outlive death. There are some who are gone, and yet are not gone. They are dead, and yet alive. They are silent, and yet they speak. They are entombed, and yet they walk the earth in all the majesty of conquerors. Their hands are folded to rest, and yet the temple on which they wrought stands in undiminished strength and beauty. It is given to some men to stamp their personality upon their own and after ages. Of those two thousand clergymen who were ejected from the English Church in 1662 for non-conformity, only a few stand out prominently as leaders, sufferers and martyrs. But there is not one of them but is alive to-day, in that he helped to purchase liberties which are among the dearest possessions of the Church. The most harmless thing then, to some men, is death. They live right on! They never die. The men, the mechanical appliances, by which the old pyramids of Egypt were built 4,000 years ago, are gone. The work is left. Like this is the indestructible character of virtue and its achievements. Still further, when a man has been closely identified with any great cause which looks toward the welfare of a nation, or of any particular class of the community, he must of neccessity outlive the grave. There is no death for the principles of national justice and liberty, and he who advocates them will leave behind him a memory ever green. I believe that Clarkson and Wilberforce and Lincoln, those three stars in the firmament of history, shining with the promise of liberty, are as bright to-day as they ever were. I will not call them dead. The million whom they blessed and elevated, will not let them die. There is many a name associated with our late national struggle which will be as imperishable as the country's birthright, purchased with their toils, their sufferings or their blood. In this galaxy of luminaries I place, where the nation has placed it already, the name of him for whom the people mourn. No one ever doubted Mr. Raymond's devotion to his own convictions, and these were immutably on the side of national righteousness and unity. When others faltered he was firm. He believed there was only one way of settling the great dispute. On many questions of the day his position was not so forward as that of some, but he ever looked in the right direction, and was in his ideas and sentiments the avowed leader of not a few. That there should be a widely circulated journal, correct in its purpose, and ever true to that purpose, influential for good, as a press actuated by moral principle ever must be, manifestly above passion or prejudice, and never intentionally doing a mean thing; aiding the cause of truth and that of humanity with a faith that never doubted, and an arm that never failed—that one man should be the promoter and originator of this is worthy of grateful mention in every pulpit in the land. His eulogy has already been written by many pens, and pronounced by many tongues. The dispensation which removed him seems to be one not merely heard of but felt. It is some mitigation of the loss, to reflect that he has lived to bear his testimony, to see the banner behind which he fought, in the ascendant, to utter noble words, when such were precious, because needed. Sudden as was his call, it did not find him with his work undone. The broken sentence found lying in his desk, which was the last he ever penned, may symbolize his life, broken in the fullness of his strength, but not his influence. He lives in what he has done and helped others to do. *Requiescat in pace.*

Rev. W. P. Corbit on Methodist Lay Representation.

Rev. William P. Corbit preached an effective sermon on the subject of "Lay Delegations" in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in John-street, last evening.

As the advocates of lay representation in the chief councils of the Church based their claims on the ground of right and expediency, he proposed to consider their position. In the first place, have they any Scriptural right to such representation? The Scriptures nowhere lay down any distinctive form of church organization, and, therefore, every denomination has a right to prescribe its own forms. If other churches are pleased to have laymen represented in all their deliberations, the Methodist Church on the same ground of option can exclude laymen. No argument *pro* or *con* on the subject can be derived from the teachings of Christ. Next, have they any natural right? On this point the preacher maintained that Church and civil Governments were unlike in origin, authority and design, and what might be a natural right in the latter was not necessarily so in the former. The cases are not analogous. As for the ground of expediency, what change do laymen propose to effect? Do they wish to change the articles of religion or Church discipline? Certainly not. Objection had been made to the system of class-meetings, but every one acknowledges that those meetings are the very life of the Church. In a word, the only real semblance of reason given by the laymen was, that the ministry had too much legislative power. But whoever heard of their abusing it, when they have to depend on the very laymen for their bread? The danger is on the other side. The laity is becoming too independent.

Mr. Corbit, in the course of his remarks, paid an eloquent tribute to the sacrifices of the ministry, and held up the present power of the Methodist Church as the result of its interior system of government. So long as it spread its branches as no other denomination has, there is no need of change in its organization. He announced at the close, that on next Tuesday the vote would be taken, whether the laity should be represented in the chief councils of the Church. The polls will be open at the church edifice, from 4 to 6 and from 8 to 9 P. M.

The Old Market-street Church—Semi-Centennial Celebration—Installation of Rev. Edward Hopper.

Yesterday morning the fiftieth anniversary of the dedication of the Old Market-street Church, or the Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land as it is now called, was celebrated at the church.

The sermon was preached by Rev. Edward Hopper, who took as his text the 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th verses of the 132d Psalm: "For the Lord hath chosen Zion; he hath desired it for his habitation," &c. He said it might seem somewhat inappropriate for a church to celebrate an anniversary of the dedication of a church of another denomination, but the old Reformed Church and the Presbyterian were so much alike in all their doctrines and usages, differing only in some very slight particulars, that they might almost be considered as one Church. After speaking of the occasion which they had met to celebrate, he said that they did not worship the dust and cobwebs of antiquity, they did not reverence a building because it was old, but because the impress of God was on it. The past, moreover, was a great teacher. From it we might learn not only what had been, but what might me. This edifice was dedicated just fifty years ago. Here we called it old, though, as compared with the temples of other lands, its birth was of yesterday. Just fifty years ago, on a Sabbath morning, the Church was dedicated to God. The land on which it stood was given by Colonel Rutgers, being a portion of the old Rutgers farm. Nine-tenths of the money necessary for the erection of the edifice was also the gift of the Colonel. His was a noble, gentle and generous spirit. His whole life was spent in good deeds, and many other churches beside this had been the recipients of his bounty. The Rutgers Farm of those days extended from the river as far as Division-street, so called because it divided the estate of the Rutgers from that of the Delanceys. The farm was purchased in 1729 by Hermann Rutgers, and at his death it went to Hendrick Rutgers, and subsequently to Colonel Rutgers, who died in 1830, full of years and honors. The dedication sermon of this church was preached by Rev. Philip Milledoler. Wm. B. Crosby, nephew and adopted son of Colonel Rutgers and father of Rev. Howard Crosby, was one of its first members. Its first pastor was Rev. Dr. McMurray, a good and gentle Christian, who held the pastorate for sixteen years. A tablet to his memory stands on the right hand of the pulpit. At Dr. McMurray's death, Rev. Isaac Ferris, now Chancellor of the University of New-York, became pastor, and held the office for sixteen years and eight months. Just about this time the population of the Seventh Ward began to decrease. Its wealthy families moved away to the Second and Fifth avenues. The church had been hitherto one of the largest and most important in the City, but now its decay commenced, slowly but surely. In 1852 Dr. Cuyler came, and by his energy and force of character he kept the church together for a time. In 1863 Rev. Chauncey Murray was pastor, and subsequently Rev. Jacob Dutcher. It now became evident that the congregation who had hitherto worshiped there were moving up town, and the Consistory obtained a decree of the Court to enable them to sell the property to the Presbyterian Church. The price paid was about $41,000. In December, 1864, the church was organized under its present name. The preacher stated the fact that the first congregation consisted of twenty-eight persons, and of those, two were now present listening to his words. The discourse was concluded with an earnest exhortation to the congregation to sustain the church. In no portion of the City is a church more needed. The ward contains 40,000 persons, 20,256 of whom are crowded into tenement-houses and cellars.

After the sermon a hymn, written for the occasion by Mr. Hopper, was sung, commencing as follows:

The men have gone whose pious hands
  This building reared to God most high;
But still their holy altar stands,
  An open gateway to the sky.

Week after week, through fifty years,
  These sacred walls have witness been
That endless joy is born of tears
  Which broken hearts have shed for sin.

INSTALLATION SERVICES.

In the evening Rev. Edward Hopper was installed as pastor of the Church, Rev. Drs. Prime, Alexander and Kellogg taking part in the ceremony.

After the usual prayers and singing, Dr. Prime made some remarks on the lives of the Apostles, especially that of St. Paul, whom he considered as a perfect exemplar of what a Christian teacher should be. The usual questions were then put to the pastor and the congregation, and the charges to both delivered, after which the newly-installed pastor pronounced the benediction.

Rev. Mr. Hopper has officiated in the church for some time past. He is about 40 years of age, of slender figure and with a somewhat care-worn look. His voice is distinct and pleasant and his manner impressive. His discourses are plain and practical and well suited to the capacities of the congregation he will hereafter be called on to address.

A Novel Interpretation of the Scriptures.

Mr. Patrick Cannon, an Irishman, formerly a Roman Catholic, who says that when he came to this country, twenty years ago, he was an ignorant member of that Church, unable to write his own name, but, having searched the Scriptures closely, has arrived at different conclusions from those preached from the pulpits, has hired Room No. 18, Cooper Institute, for three months, for the purpose of making known his peculiar ideas. He has prepared diagrams of the history of the world, comparing profane history and the sacred writings, and a large painting illustrating his theories of the resurrection of the dead. The latter was exhibited yesterday morning and afternoon to small audiences, and Mr. Cannon delivered a lecture in explanation of it, setting forth fully the conclusions he has arrived at, and quoting the texts of Scripture upon which he founds them. The preaching on this occasion was advertised as "an answer to the Methodist Minister, Mr. Keyes, who renounced the resurrection and embraced Swedenborgianism." The lecturer claimed that the theory of the immortality of the soul, which the ancient Pagans held, together with a belief that the good would go to Elysium after death and the wicked to the realms of Pluto, was unworthy of credence. In the popular pulpits of the day this belief was maintained. It was contrary to the teachings of the Holy Word. He took as his text 1st Corinthians, xv., 35: "But some man will say—How are the dead raised up, and with what body do they come?" To the question here propounded, he answered that the dead who die in the Lord will rise with a material body, and that the wicked, also, will have a resurrection with a material body, but that the difference between the bodies of these two classes will be that the first will be incorruptible, imperishable, immortal—freed from the dominion of death as Christ's was after His resurrection—and that the last will have a perishable body, and after a thousand years of torment, during the time when, according to St. John, the Devil is to be unchained, they will suffer all manner of evils and then die a second death, and that will be the end of them. All Christianity, as distinguished from Paganism, he asserted, was predicated upon this idea of a material resurrection of the body. "The wages of sin is death," that was the final punishment promised for evil-doers. Immortal life was the reward of the godly. The forces of evil during the 1,000 years would be marshaled by the Devil, (which was only a metaphorical expression meaning evil,) and the hosts at his command, countless as the sands on the sea-shore, would encompass the heavenly host consisting of God and the celestial bodies of those who had been just men on earth. But this was all that the great conflict of Armageddon would amount to. There would be no fight. God and his angels would be near the earth, within hearing and seeing distance, but not on it, and the hosts of the Evil One would be unable to reach them, and would finally be cast into the lake of fire, which, in the language of the Scripture, "is the second death." The painting with which the discourse was illustrated is a most remarkable production. Mr. Cannon has evidently bestowed a great deal of pains and labor upon it, but his ideas of perspective and color are far from perfect. It represents the author's idea of the two visions of St. John as set forth in Revelation. In the midst of the clouds within the arc of a diminutive rainbow are represented the Almighty, and those who sit on His right and left hand, the four beasts and the four and twenty elders. The angels pouring out the seven vials are there too. On the earth beneath are two graveyards. From the tombs on the left hand the justified are emerging, clad in white raiment, and rising into the cloud. From those on the right, the wicked, in dark robes, are emerging, and their hosts are seen encompassing the cloud, but unable to reach it. Bearded angels, in red gowns and no other raiment, are standing in the foreground, and near them is a train of cars on a track whose perspective carries it very much up hill, while from a windmill emerge the two who had been grinding corn, one of whom goes to join the company of the saints and the other to enter the ranks of the wicked. The Serpent was represented on the right and on the left, and the lake of burning fire to which he and the wicked were finally consigned. Mr. Cannon is not a minister and not a church member. He is a salesman engaged in the shoe business in Warren-street. He seems to have a firm faith in the doctrines which he advances, and says that he is able to expend some money in making them known and means to do it.

Fifth-Avenue Baptist Church—Anniversary of the Sunday School Missionary Society.

The Sunday School Missionary Society of the Fifth-avenue Baptist Church (Dr. Armitage's) held their anniversary services in the church last evening.

This Society was organized one year ago, with a view to more efficient service in the work of local missions, and according to the annual report of the Secretary, has fully met the anticipations of its projectors. More than 1,200 books have been donated to other societies, $1,200 was collected, $1,000 of which was expended during the year, mostly in charity. The contributions made last evening for the present year amounted to nearly $200, aside from the contributions of the congregation. The exercises consisted of singing and prayer, together with appropriate addresses by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., and Rev. J. Hyatt Smith. Both speakers discoursed, in their happiest vein, words of congratulation for the past and encouragement for the future. The services were concluded by the benediction and a voluntary on the organ by J. W. Root. The officers of the Society elected for the year 1869 are: B. F. Judson, President; B. E. Gay, Vice-President; J. P. Boggs, Secretary, and J. E. Thompson, Treasurer.

Protestantism an Arrested Development, and Not a Failure.

At the Church of the Saviour, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont-street, yesterday morning, the pulpit was occupied by Rev. Mr. Cutler, of Charleston, S. C., who preached a vigorous sermon on the coming of Christ's kingdom. There was a numerous and attentive congregation, notwithstanding the intense sultriness of the weather. At the commencement of his discourse Mr. Cutler remarked that there are some people who say that Christianity lacks divinity, its progress is so slow; that it is too much a matter of church upholstery and ecclesiastical millinery, of bell-ringing, of painted vestments, of dogmatism and strife. And yet Christianity follows the law of all truths. The slowness of its progress is but a battling of the way to success. Truth comes upon us like the step of Spring. A while ago we saw nothing but withered forms and wasted leaves. We looked again, and the mosses, and the daffodils, and the roses were in sweetest bloom; the trees had put forth their leaves, and green life came tingling through all their boughs. The glories of Spring have come forth without observation, and the Kingdom of God is coming in the same way. It has indeed been declared from a Protestant pulpit that Protestantism is a failure—and so, in some respects, it is to be feared it is; though it is not a failure for the reasons given by those who now pronounce against it, but simply because it is an arrested development; because Protestants have not had the courage to carry it out to its legitimate results. That is the reason that Protestantism fails, if it does fail. Roman Catholicism was declared to be a decided failure, while at the same time its system of government, it must be allowed, was a magnificent success.

PROBABLE MURDER.

A Tenement-House Tragedy—Brutal Assault by a Man and Woman.

About 11 o'clock on Saturday evening the neighborhood of Forty-seventh-street and First-avenue was startled by the sounds of an angry altercation, proceeding from the tenement-house at No. 337 East Forty-seventh-street. The house is used both as a boarding and tenement house, and is occupied by Germans, French and Irish, who live on separate floors. Living in one of the rooms on the third floor is a family by the name of Sullivan, who appear to have been greatly addicted to drink. On Saturday evening three persons were assembled in the room, named James Connor, John Baldwin and Mrs. Ellen Sullivan, wife of Patrick Sullivan, the tenant. While they were engaged in drinking the woman suddenly accused Connor of insulting her, at the same time making a fierce attack on him with her hands. Baldwin immediately came to her assistance, and assailed Connor with a knife, stabbing him in the abdomen near the navel, and inflicting a wound about an inch deep, from which the intestines protruded. It was subsequently discovered that one of the smaller intestines had been cut. The injured man said that Mrs. Sullivan held him back while Baldwin performed the stabbing. After the act he was pitched out of the room and then kicked down stairs, Baldwin making the remark, "I think he is fixed now." Connor was found at the foot of the stairs by some neighbors in the house, bleeding profusely from his wounds and with his face and head badly bruised. He was conveyed to his residence, at No. 336 East Forty-eighth-street, where he received medical treatment. Yesterday afternoon he was visited by Deputy Coroner Wooster Beach, who found him in a very feeble and dying condition. His *ante-mortem* examination was taken by Coroner Keenan, who committed Baldwin to prison. Mrs. Sullivan was discharged.

Alleged Inhuman Treatment of a Child.

Justice Warren issued a warrant on Saturday night for the arrest of Mr. and Mrs. Crane, of Second-street, Jersey City, for the brutal and inhuman treatment of a little girl, 7 years of age, the daughter of Mr. Crane and the step-daughter of Mrs. Crane. Mr. Wm. Crane, the father of the girl, is in the employ of his father and brother, who run "Crane's Paterson Express." The neighbors all unite in testifying to the cruel treatment not only of the girl, but also of a little boy who some time since ran away from home, and who is now living with some relatioes in the country. Upon the case being brought before Justice Warren, Mrs. Thompson deposed that to her certain knowledge Mrs. Crane tied the child frequently around the waist with a clothes line, leaving her in that position from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon without food or water. Mrs. Thompson had also frequently, if not daily, heard the child crying from hunger, thirst and beating, and had seen Crane knock the girl down and kick her in the yard. She had also seen marks and bruises, the result of Mr. and Mrs. Crane's brutality. Neighbors also testified that the child was covered with sores and bruises, and had often been fed by them, as she could get nothing to eat at home. The feeling against Crane and his wife in the neighborhood was so strong that they did not dare to show themselves on Saturday, and could not be arrested until late at night. The alleged victim has been missing for the last two days, and is supposed to be under the protection of some relatives. The defendants were admitted to bail.

Boiler Explosion in Newark—One Man Killed, Another Severely Injured, and Two Men Slightly Injured.

A large number of Newarkers visited, yesterday, the scene of the boiler explosion which took place on Saturday evening, on board a tug boat lying at Hughes & Philips' wharf, Passaic River. The vessel was at the bottom of the river, and her boiler was lying some thirty feet distance, on the wharf, where it had been thrown by the force of the explosion. At the time of the accident the boat contained half a dozen young men, employes of Messrs. Hughes & Philips, machinists. The party intended taking an excursion trip up the river, and all hands were aboard and everything ready, when the disaster occurred. The steamer was about 50 feet long; she had not been used for a considerable time; her boiler was an old affair which had not been in use for over a year. It was, however, considered quite sound and safe. What the cause of the explosion was has not been ascertained. The boiler was thrown intact thirty feet high, and from the concussion, or some other cause not known, the keel of the boat was driven out, and the vessel sunk in deep water. Romaine was blown in the air as high as the boiler went, and was subsequently recovered in the river. He had an arm broken, and the physicians are in doubt whether his death was the result of the concussion or drowning. Meeker was severely injured, but it is believed not fatally. The other men escaped with a few slight scratches. In consequence of the frequency of boiler explosions recently in this State, Coroner Lang has determined to hold an inquest on Thursday next, when it is expected any mystery connected with the occurrence will be cleared up.

Exploits of a Gang of Robbers.

As James O'Donnell was proceeding to his home in a considerably intoxicated condition early yesterday morning, he was met by a party of five men in Seventh-avenue, who boldly attacked him, throwing him down and divesting him of his coat, vest and boots, besides taking a small amount of money which he had in his possession. The same gang also gave a German named Herman Waltman similar treatment, robbing him of his wearing apparel and so on. Officers Davis, McLaughlin and Kennedy, of the Twenty-second Precinct, arrested James Malone, Christopher Smith, Peter Masterson, John C. Masterson and John McCloskey, (all hackmen, with the exception of the first-named,) who were identified as the robbers. They were held for trial.

Youthful Burglars.

Yesterday afternoon some small boys were seen to enter the basement of Currier & Ives' stationery store, in Nassau-street, opposite the Times Building. Suspicion being aroused, detective officers were notified, who at once broke in a window over the door and entered the store. After considerable search they found two small boys hidden away in a closet. The money till had been broken into, and some change was found on the floor. The little urchins were taken to the Beekman-street Police Station, where they said that two larger boys had gone in with them, but had escaped with some money. Their names were John Dugan and Richard Gordon, aged 10 and 12 years. They entered the basement by squeezing through the iron bars of the window.

THE SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD.

A Quarter of a Mile of Its Track Torn Up.

In the Times of Saturday we gave an account of the completion of the Rockaway Branch of the South Side Railroad by the termination of the powers of the injunction obtained against it by Patrick McMannus about one month ago. The injunction expired at 11 o'clock on Friday, and in one hour thereafter the track was laid through McMannus' premises and a train run over it. This greatly incensed the occupant of the premises, and obtaining assistance he yesterday afternoon tore up every rail laid, and so completely destroyed the work performed by the railroad hands as to render its re-performance an absolute necessity. It is understood that an application for arrest will be made to-day, and a sharp legal litigation is imminent.

The Strange Case in the Juvenile Asylum.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

No. 42 Fifth-avenue,
New-York, Friday, June 25, 1869.

Mr. A. R. Wetmore, the excellent and humane President of the Juvenile Asylum, has given me an opportunity to examine personally the child Mary Lee, who was injured in attempting to escape from the House of Reception for that institution at No. 61 West Thirteenth-street. A thorough inquiry into the statements made to me by the Police officer convinces me that there was entire misapprehension of facts published, and, of necessity, the inferences that may be drawn from them by the public.

In the first place, the child did not jump from the third or fourth story. She arose at 4 o'clock, without any fear of punishment or any aberration of mind from illness or fright, abstracted four shawls from the clothes-press and threw them on the sidewalk, and then got out of the window of the second story, (the dormitory,) stood upon the broad ledge that caps the street door and runs completely across the building, designing doubtless to let herself drop to the sidewalk, only sixteen feet below, and thus escape with her booty. The cry of distress was that of the young woman who was on the watch, and who discovered the child's absence from her bed and gave the alarm; it was uttered when the child was obliged to quit her hold on the ledge, and the Warden could not possibly prevent it, as the child hung dangling by one hand, which was all that could be seen from the room where she stood. The young girl was only 12 years of age, and was committed by her own mother for persistent theft both at home and from the neighbors. She is now convalescent—conversed intelligently with me, and is tenderly cared for by the resident physician, Dr. J. D. Brooks, and the Matron, Mrs. Mary L. Wright, who gave me every facility for examining and questioning the poor child

I hope I need not add the pleasure it gives me to be made the medium of rectifying an error which might bring into disrepute this excellent charity. It was mainly the result of the labors of a very dear personal friend now deceased, and is now continued, I am convinced by personal inspection, by heads and hearts capable of their high trust. Nothing is more revolting to me as a man and physician, and nothing more subversive of the object of such a charity, than cruelty from those to whom children look for protection, and I am rejoiced to know there was none in this instance, as no punishments are ever allowed by subordinates.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.

College of New-Jersey.

The 122d Commencement of the College of New-Jersey occurs this week. To-morrow morning the centennial anniversary of the American Whig Society will be celebrated, the public exercises being held in the First Presbyterian Church. The history of the Society will be read by Professor Henry C. Cameron. The oration will be delivered by Hon. Richard S. Field, LL. D. The trustees, faculty and alumni of the College, and invited guests, will dine with the Whig Society at 3 o'clock, in the old Second Presbyterian Church.

The orations by representatives of the literary societies from the junior class will be delivered in the First Church to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Admission to the junior orator exercises will be by ticket.

The exercises of Commencement Day, Wednesday, the 30th, will commence at 9:30 A. M. The Master's oration will be delivered by John K. Cowen, Esq., of Ohio. The Alumni and invited guests will dine with the trustees at 3 o'clock, in the old Second Presbyterian Church.

Unsafe Buildings.

The following buildings were reported to Mr. James M. Macgregor, Superintendent of buildings, since last Monday:

Gymnasium situated No. 341 West Forty-seventh-street; southeast corner of building unsafe. Owned by Bloomingdale Turnverein.

Stable situated No. 105 Perry-street, front and west walls unsafe. Owned by John Ferdun.

Store and dwelling situated southeast corner of King and Varick streets; chimneys unsafe. Owned by John B. Haskin.

Store and dwelling situated No. 184 Varick-street; chimneys unsafe. Owned by John B. Haskin.

Store and dwelling situated No. 182 Varick-street; chimneys unsafe. Owned by Theo. S. Garbrecht.

Tenement-house situated No. 330 West Sixteenth-street; chimneys unsafe. Owned by Theodore Kelley.

Store and dwelling situated southwest corner of Charlton and Varick streets; chimneys unsafe. Owned by Christopher Delano.

Store and dwelling situated No. 180 Varick-street; chimneys unsafe. Owned by Charles T. Whiddlebrook.

Base Ball.

Last Saturday the Excelsior (pressmen) Club and the pressmen of the Daily Times had a friendly game at Williamsburg, resulting in a decided victory for the Times boys by the following score:

TIMES.	O.	R.	EXCELSIOR.	O.	R.
McCune, 1st b.	2	7	Kiernan, r. f.	4	1
Halloran, 2d b.	3	4	Battell, l. f.	1	4
Manning, c.	2	6	Rardan, p.	3	2
Brown, 3d b.	3	5	Cotter, 3d b.	3	3
J. Openshaw, p.	3	6	Connor, 1st b.	2	3
Allison, s. s.	0	7	McMan, c.	2	3
H. Openshaw, l. f.	5	3	Scanlon, c. f.	2	2
McGovern, r. f.	2	6	Delamar, 2d b.	2	3
Rickerts, c. f.	1	7	Conerty, s. s.	2	3
Total	21	52	Total	21	24

Quarantine.

The following patients from the *Saratoga* have died on board the hospital-ship *Illinois* since last report: Michael Horford, aged 38, of Rockford Bridge, Ireland, marine; Hiram L. Dixon, aged 36, of Elliot, Me., carpenter; James O. Corsa, aged 16, of Salem, N. Y., apprentice. The transfer of the officers and crew of the *Saratoga* to the United States steamer *Frolic*, has been attended with the best result, no cases of yellow fever having so far occurred on board the latter vessel.

Fatal Accident.

Yesterday afternoon Henry Benck, 14 years of age, living at No. 105 Delancey-street, was thrown from a horse in Essex-street and was flung directly in front of car No. 63 of the Avenue B line, which passed over him before it could be stopped. He was terribly mangled, and was picked up from the street by some of his friends and carried to his home, where he soon afterward expired.

Lay Delegation.

The latest returns from the vote on lay delegation in the Methodist Episcopal Church up to Saturday evening, June 26, are as follows:

Whole number of votes cast	38,455
For lay delegation	27,587
Against lay delegation	10,871
Majority for lay delegation	16,716

A Child Murder.

A *post-mortem* examination was held by Coroner Keenan, at the Morgue yesterday, on the body of an infant which was found in Sixty-first-street, near Madison-avenue. It was ascertained that the child had been strangled and that it had been born alive. No clue to the murderer was found.

Suicide from Opium.

A man giving his name as M. Townsend, but now supposed to be George F. Jones, who formerly kept a fancy store under the Astor House, hired a room at the Frankfort House Tuesday evening last, and on Friday evening went to bed apparently well. Yesterday morning he was discovered dead in his room. The Coroner investigated the case, and a verdict of suicide from swallowing opium was rendered.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

During the past week there were 463 deaths, 225 births and 148 marriages in this City, according to the records of the Health Board.

The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at No. 161 Fifth-avenue this evening. Mr. Hodder, of London, will be present to address the meeting.

Brooklyn.

The residence of George Ketcham, in Twelfth-street, near Fifth-avenue, Brooklyn, was struck by lightning yesterday afternoon and damaged to a small extent.

Paul McGowan, while dining at the house of his friend, Mr. Dempsey, No. 76 North-street, accidentally choked to death.

A Curious and Interesting Will Case—A Large Amount of Property Involved.

Correspondence of the Detroit Advertiser.

Marshall, Mich., Wednesday, June 23.

A case of unusual interest, and of which a large amount of property is involved, is now pending in our Courts. In 1860, Joseph Sibley, an old resident of this place, and a man of wealth, formed a partnership with Horace J. Perrin, also of this place, in the banking and milling business, and general speculation. In September, 1864, Mr. Sibley died, the partnership having not yet expired. He left but one heir, a son then 19 years of age. He left to his widow, in lieu of dower, the sum of $20,000 in addition to her homestead, and, with the exception of two or three small legacies, bequeathed the whole remaining portion of his estate to Francis M. Sibley, his son. He, however, nominated five executors, who were to have the entire charge of the estate. They were directed to pay to his principal legatee the sum of $1,000 per year until he should reach the age of 21, when he was to have $3,000 and $1,000 per year until he should be 25, when, if in the opinion of his executors, he would not squander or waste it, he should receive $10,000, and $1,000 per year until 30, when he was to have $15,000, if thought by his executors competent to manage it, and $1,000 per year until 35, when, if in the opinion of his executors he should be possessed of sufficient discretion to take care of the estate, they were to give him the whole. If not, they were directed to retain it for his heirs, and if he should die without issue, then to the collateral heirs of the testator. Mr. H. J. Perrin was named as one of these executors, and was the only one of the number who qualified or ever acted. He proceeded with the settlement of the estate, set apart the legacy, &c., but having quarreled with young Sibley, and that gentleman not feeling satisfied with the management of the estate, filed a bill in chancery against the executor, setting forth that M. Perrin had in his hands of partnership property about $250,000, of which $150,000 belonged to him as the heir and legatee of his father, and asking the Court to decree that an account be taken and Perrin be compelled to pay over; also setting forth that, inasmuch as but one of the five executors had qualified or acted, and as the estate had been substantially settled, he, the complainant, was entitled at once to come into possession of the whole; the trust was a personal one; that, unless all acted, the action of the balance would not be valid and that he was at once entitled to the estate and discharged from the discretionary power of the executors. To this the defendant demurred, alleging a complete remedy at law, and that, as to the first part of the bill, the Probate Court alone had jurisdiction to settle the matter, and that the Court of Chancery would only interfere to aid the Probate Court in some collateral matter, and as to the second part of the bill the defendant takes issue and claims that, as a matter of law, one executor out of a number may act; that when the trust is coupled with an interest, and when a trust is created bearing a discretionary power as to the execution, one might execute it, distinguishing this case from a mere naked trust. The argument was heard on the demurrer on Saturday before Judge Woodruff at Chambers. The questions were very ably argued by E. W. Meddaugh, of Detroit, for the complainant, and by D. D. Hughes, of this city, in support of the demurrer. A decision has not yet been given.

Sagacity and Sympathy of a Horse.

From the Indianapolis Journal, June 19.

Yesterday morning a blind horse wandered into the river near the National Road Bridge, and getting beyond his depth swam around in a circle in his efforts to find his way out. His distress attracted the attention of a horse near by on the bank who instantly went to his assistance. He first went to the water's edge and attempted to direct the blind horse by neighing, but finding this proceeding ineffectual, he boldly took to the water and swam out to his relief. After swimming around with him for nearly a quarter of an hour, he finally got the blind horse to understand his good intentions, and in what direction the land lay and the two horses came to shore side by side amid the cheers of upward of 100 persons, who were interested spectators of the scene.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, June 26—11 A. M.

The following are the opening prices at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Consols for money	92⅞
Consols for account	93
United States Five-twenties, 1862	80¾
Erie Shares	19⅛
Illinois Centrals	94⅛

The stock market is generally steady.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 26—11 A. M.

The Cotton market opens a shade firmer. The sales to-day will reach 12,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12½d.

Flour is dull at 23s. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal.

Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Saturday, June 26—1 P. M.

Consols closed at 92⅞ for money, and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 80¾. Stocks quiet. Erie Shares, 19¾; Illinois 94⅛.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, June 26.

United States Five-twenty Bonds 86⅜@86½., for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, June 26—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed active at an advance of a fraction. Middling Uplands, 12⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅝d. The sales of the day have footed up 18,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 10s. 2d. ⅌ cental for California White, and 9s. 1d. for No. 2 Red Western. Flour, 23s. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 30s. ⅌ quarter for old Mixed Western, and 28s. 3d. for new Mixed Western. Oats, 30s. 4d. ⅌ bushel. Peas, 38s. ⅌ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 99s. ⅌ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Beef, 90s. ⅌ tierce of 304 lbs. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard quiet at 72s. ⅌ cwt. Cheese, 73s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 63s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 4s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for Common Wilmington, and 15s. for Fine. Petroleum, 7½d. ⅌ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 7d. for Refined. Tallow, 44s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Linseed Oil, £32 ⅌ ton. Turpentine, 27s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, June 26.

Linseed Cakes, £10 2s. ⅌ ton. Tallow, 44s. ⅌ cwt. Sperm Oil, £95 ⅌ ton. Whale Oil, £41 ⅌ ton. Calcutta Linseed, 60s. 6d. Sugar, 39s. 9d. ⅌ cwt., for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot.

ANTWERP, Saturday, June 26.

Petroleum, 49¾f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Saturday, June 26.

Cotton quiet and steady, both on the spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 146f. ⅌ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, June 26—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed dull at 86⅜@86½ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Saturday, June 26—Evening.

The Bourse is quiet; Rentes, 70f. 25c.

ANTWERP, Saturday, June 26—Evening.

Petroleum closed quiet at 49¾f.

HAVRE, Saturday, June 26—Evening.

Cotton closed active both on the spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 146½f. ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 26.

The following are the closing prices for the week ending to-day: SUGAR—Stock in warehouse in Havana and Matanzas, 380,000 boxes, 17,000 hhds.; exported during the week from same ports to foreign countries, 33,000 boxes, 1,700 hhds.; to United States, 9,000 boxes. There has been a large business in SUGAR during the week, but prices of all grades remain without quotable change, the market closing quiet but steady. MOLASSES closed dull; Clayed, 5¾@6 reals, and Muscovado, or Common, 6¾@7 reals ⅌ keg. LARD easier at 19¾c. ⅌ lb. in tierce, 22c. in tins. FLOUR dull at $9 50@$10 50 ⅌ bbl. TALLOW buoyant at 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. BACON firmer. PETROLEUM steady at 4@4¼ reals in bbls., and 4¾@5 reals in tins. POTATOES steady at $3 25 ⅌ bbl. HAMS firm; Dry-salted, 24c., and Sugar-cured, 25c. ⅌ lb. BOX SHOOKS declining; sales at 5¾@6 reals. HOGSHEAD SHOOKS quiet. EMPTY HOGSHEADS quiet at $2 75. HOOPS dull. FREIGHTS to Europe buoyant; ⅌ ton to Falmouth and orders, 50s.@52s. 6d. FREIGHTS to America dull; ⅌ box Sugar, $1 62½; ⅌ hhd. Sugar, $6 50@$8; ⅌ hhd. Molasses, $3 75@$4 75. EXCHANGE on London, 14@15 ⅌ cent. premium; on Paris, ½@1 ⅌ cent. premium; on United States, in gold, sixty days' sight, 2¼@3 ⅌ cent. premium; short sight, 4@5 ⅌ cent. premium; in currency, sixty days' sight, 25½@24¾ ⅌ cent. discount; short sight, 22½@21½ ⅌ cent. discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, June 26.

EXCHANGE on New-York firm at par to 110 premium selling, par to 110 discount buying. FLOUR quiet; Spring Extras, $5@$6. WHEAT—No. 1 steady at $1 25@$1 27; No. 2 firm at $1 24@$1 24¼; this afternoon sales at $1 24¼@$1 25, cash. CORN firmer and advanced 1c.@1½c.; sales of No. 1 at 71½c.; No. 2 at 71¼c.@71½c.; Rejected, 60c.@61c.; no grade, 53c.@55c.; unchanged this afternoon. OATS quiet at 61½c.@61¾c. RYE quiet at $1 06@$1 07. BARLEY dull and nominal at $1 50 for No. 2, in store. HIGHWINES dull at 94½c.@95c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK quiet at $33 25. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 12½c. LARD dull and nominal at 19¼c. Beef CATTLE dull at $4@$6 12½ for Fair Common to Good Butchers' stock; $6 40@$7 37½ for Light to Good Shipping Steers. Live HOGS active, but declined 10c.@15c.; sales at $8 40 for Stockers; $8 75@$8 90 for Fair to Medium; $9@$9 50 for Good to Choice. FREIGHTS quiet, but a shade higher; Corn, 5½c.@6c.; Oats, 4c.; Wheat, 5½c., to Buffalo. RECEIPTS to-day—6,000 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, 65,000 bushels Corn, 23,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Rye, 8,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 77,000 bushels Wheat, 58,000 bushels Corn, 50,000 bushels Oats, 7,500 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Saturday, June 26.

RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—70,000 bushels Wheat, 64,000 bushels Corn. FREIGHTS closed firm at outside figures, at 13c.@13¼c. for Wheat, 11c.@11½c. for Corn, 7½c.@7¾c. for Oats, to New-York. FLOUR dull; sales, 250 bbls. City-ground Spring at $6 50; Western nominally the same. WHEAT neglected and entirely nominal. CORN firmer; sales, 20,000 bushels, mostly White, at 78c.; 48,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed at 76c.; 40,000 bushels do. at 76¼c., to arrive, closing firm. OATS better; sales, 60,000 bushels Western at 67c.@67½c.@68c., closing firm, but quiet. RYE neglected and nearly a bare market. Mess PORK steady at $33@$33 50 for heavy. LARD steady at 19½c.@20c. HIGHWINES nominal at 97c.@98c., but no demand. If the wind is favorable a large fleet will be here by Monday from the Lake.

OSWEGO, Saturday, June 26.

FLOUR 25c. lower; sales 1,700 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 45; No. 2 do., $1 38@$1 39; Choice White Canada, $1 80; sales 3,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 52. CORN quiet; No. 1 Indiana held at 83c. CORNMEAL, $1 75 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $20, and Middlings, $23@$28, ⅌ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8¾c., Corn, 7¾c., Rye, 8c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—1,000 bushels Rye, 379,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—1,300 bbls. Flour, 83,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 2,706,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, June 26.

TOBACCO firm and unchanged. COTTON firmer; held at 32c. for Middling. FLOUR heavy and lower; sales Spring and Fall Superfine, $[illegible]@$5 55; do. Extra, $4 [illegible]@$5 50; Double Extra, $5 [illegible]@$6; Treble Extra, $6 50@$7 50. WHEAT—No. 2 Spring sold at $1 10@$1 11; No. 1 do., $1 15@$1 17; Strictly Prime to Choice Red Fall sold at $1 20@$1 40; Choice New Red, $1 55; do. White, at $1 75. CORN closed advancing and scarce; Choice Mixed and Yellow, 75c.@77c.; Prime to Choice White, 83c.@86c. OATS, 63c.@67c. RYE declining, $1 10. WHISKY dull and lower, at 94c. Mess [illegible] sold at $33 25@$33 75. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. LARD dull and heavy; Choice Tierce, in a small way, sold at 19½c.; Keg, 21c.@21½c. CATTLE—A moderate business at $4@$7 for Fair to Extra. Live HOGS firm and active, at $8@$9. RECEIPTS—1,600 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 4,500 bushels Corn, 3,500 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 26.

COTTON firm; stock very scarce; Middling Uplands, 33½c.; Middling Gulf, 34½c. CLOVERSEED sells at $9@$9 25. FLOUR dull; sales 600 bbls. Superfine at $5@$5 25; Extra, $5 25@$5 50; Northwestern Extra Family, $6@$6 75; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $6@$6 50; Ohio and Indiana Extra Family, $7@$7 50; Fancy, $9@$10 50. WHEAT very dull; Red unchanged; Amber, $1 55@$1 60; White, $1 65@$1 75. RYE $1 30. CORN very dull; sales 3,000 bushels Yellow at 94c.; High Mixed, 88c.@90c.; Damaged, 80c.@85c. OATS steady; Western, 76c.@77c.; Pennsylvania and Southern, 67c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY lower; sells at 90c. PETROLEUM declined; Refined, 31c.; Crude nominal at 22c.@22½c.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, June 26.

COTTON active and unchanged; Middlings, 31½c.; sales, 1,250 bales; receipts, 143 bales; exports, 2,988 bales. GOLD, 137⅜. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 151¼; New-York Sight, ¼ ⅌ cent. premium. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $5 87; Double Extra, $6 25; Treble Extra, $6 37½. White CORN, 95c. OATS, 71c.@72c. BRAN, $1@$1 07. HAY firm at $26@$27. PORK held at $35. BACON, 18c.@18½c. LARD—Tierce, 20c.@21c.; keg, 21½c.@22c. SUGAR—Common, 9½c.@10½c.; Prime, 13c.@14c. MOLASSES—No sales; Fermenting nominal at 40c.@61c. WHISKY, 92½c.@95c. COFFEE dull and unchanged.

TOLEDO, Saturday, June 26.

FLOUR dull and heavy. WHEAT active and firm, but lower; Amber, $1 27@$1 27¼; No. 1 Red, $1 31; No. 1 White, $1 62@$1 65. CORN active and better; sells, No. 1 at 74½c.; No. 2 at 72c. OATS steady; No. 1 and Michigan, 65c. RYE in good request, but none offering; No. 1 nominally $1 05@$1 10. BARLEY dull. RECEIPTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 2,400 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,300 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 2,800 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, June 26.

FLOUR in fair demand; Family, $5 75@$6. WHEAT declining; No. 2 sells at $1 20; No. 1 at $1 25. CORN and OATS unchanged and in fair demand. COTTON firmer, with an upward tendency; Middlings, 32c.@32½c. TOBACCO unchanged; no sales. WHISKY dull, and 93c. asked. Mess PORK held at $32 75@$33. Bulk MEATS held at 12½c.@13c. for Shoulders; 15¾c. for Sides. HAMS, 20c.@21c. LARD, 19¼c. GOLD, 137.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, June 26.

FLOUR dull and nominal; Choice Iowa and Minnesota, $5 50@$6. WHEAT dull at $1 25¼ for No. 1, and $1 23 for No. 2. OATS firmer; No. 2 at 59½c., in store. CORN firmer; No. 2 at 70c. RYE nominal. Grain FREIGHTS nominal; 6c. to Buffalo, and 11c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 62,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 126,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, June 26.

TOBACCO—Sales 181 hhds. at $6@$12 75. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $33 50. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. HAMS—19¾c. LARD—Tierces, 19¾c. HIGHWINES, 93c. FLOUR Superfine, $4 95. WHEAT—Red, $1 15; White, $1 75. CORN, 66c. OATS, 70c. RYE, $1 20.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, June 26.

COTTON firm; Middlings, 33½c. FLOUR dull and weak. WHEAT dull and lower; Valley Red, $1 70@$1 75; sales New White at $2 00. CORN dull; Prime White, 95c.@97c.; Yellow, 88c. OATS dull; Pennsylvania, 78c.@80c.; Light, 70c.@72c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. WHISKY firm and scarce; held at $1 04.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, June 26.

COTTON firmer; Middlings at 32c.; receipts, 36 bales; exports, 104 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT—New, $1 10@$1 25. CORN, 92½c. OATS dull at 75c. Mess PORK firm at $34@$34 25. LARD, 21c.@22c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 15c.; Sides, 19c.

DETROIT, Saturday, June 26.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT declined 3c.@4c.; Extra White, $1 69@$1 70; No. 1 do., $1 50@$1 51; No. 2 do., $1 31. OATS closed advancing at 68c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, June 26.

Spirits TURPENTINE steady at 37½c. RESIN steady, at $1 80@$5. Crude TURPENTINE, $2 65@$3. TAR, $2 25.

MOBILE, Saturday, June 26.

COTTON—Good demand among a few; closed firm; sales, 700 bales; Low Middlings, 30c.@30½c.; receipts, 180 bales.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, June 26.

COTTON firm; Middlings, 31c.; sales nominal; receipts, 206 bales; exports, 1,499 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, June 26.

COTTON closed very firm; sales, 230 bales; receipts, 80 bales; Middlings, 31½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, June 26.

COTTON steady; sales, 125 bales; receipts, 111 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, June 26.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 3d issue, 109; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 32; Reading Railroad, 49⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56½. Gold, 137⅛.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Antwerp	June 17	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Westphalia	June 29	New-York	Hamburg.
Atalanta	June 29	New-York	London.
City of Washington	June 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Nevada	June 30	New-York	Liverpool.
China	June 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	July 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	July 1	New-York	Bremen.
City of Antwerp	July 3	New-York	Liverpool.
India	July 3	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR BRAZIL, ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

North America	June 28	New-York	Rio.
Arizona	July 1	New-York	Aspinwall.
Morro Castle	July 1	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Halifax, Bermuda, &c., by the *City of Washington*, close at the General Post Office at — A. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Plymouth, Cherbourg and Havre, by the *Westphalia*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

JUNE 27—*In steamship Bavaria, from Hamburg.*—Graf Max Brody-Poninski, and wife, Max von Wittich, Constanze von Hafften, Anna Berner, and daughter, Wm. Gensen, B. Israel, wife and child, Rosina Frey, and child, Captain E. Meyer, Hugo Dorr, Hugo Hillmann, Herrm. Sieburg, Simon Grand, S. Cohn, Barba. Strahm, H. Anderson, and 2 daughters, Edw. Batter, Sieg. Heiland, Wm. Currig, Bertha Behrend, Eva Lowenberg; also, 392 steerage passengers.

In steamship Crescent City, from New-Orleans.—R. H. Noble, wife and daughter, F. Otis and wife, Mr. Sumner, wife, 2 children and servant, Mrs. S. Max and 3 children, Mrs. Rosa Marx, Mrs. Cahen, Mrs. Chadwick and child, Mrs. Van Buren, Miss Waples, Miss Brooks, Miss M. Glossen, John Borie, Miss Borie, Mr. Berault, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Chadwick, Jos. Magner, B. Strauss, Charles Cylinger, R. Nugent, Ed. McGenty, E. S. Hunt, Benj. Dana, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Van Alsten, Ben. Miller, James Lynch, J. Price, and 18 in steerage.

In steamship General Barnes, from Savannah.—F. L. Sayre, J. H. Sharp, E. K. Foster, H. A. Carroll, E Smith, D. S. Douglass, C. S. Bingley, Miss L. Chase, Miss S. E. Chase, A. M. Christie and wife, Mrs. Harrold and 2 children, H. M. Stoddard and lady, G. Delcroix, J. Propsen, W. G. Mann and wife, J. S. Stowe, F. S. Thatcher, Miss A. R. Wilkins, Miss S. B. Harold and servant, Mrs. H. Jameson, Mrs. H. Jenkins, C. L. Holcombe, Wm. B. Eaton, Jr., Ed. Travers, and 9 in steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 29 | Sun sets..... 7 35 | Moon rises.10 44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 34 | Gov. Island.11 23 | Hell Gate..12 45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 27.

Arrived.

Steamship Bavaria, (N. G.,) Franzen, Hamburg June 12, with mdse. and 302 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. June 14, in the English Channel, spoke ship Europa, (N. G.,) hence for Bremen; same date, schr. Flora, (N. G.,) bound E.; 22d, lat. 43 57, lon. 46 7, saw a Bremen steamship, bound E.; 25th, lat. 41 20, lon. 62 30, spoke ship Lord Brougham, (N. G.,) from Hamburg for New-York; 26th, lat. 40 58, lon. 65 32, saw a Cunard steamship, bound E.

Steamship Crescent City, Holmes, New-Orleans June 19, via S. W. Pass 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederic Baker.

Steamship General Barnes, Morton, Savannah June 24, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Albemarle, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Pioneer, (Br.,) Shackford, Cow Bay June 22, with coal and passengers to Snow & Burgess.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamship Valley City, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Brunette, Brooks, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Bark Hermann, (N. G.,) Steinroth, Hamburg 56 ds., with mdse. and 144 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Had one death and one birth during the passage; experienced moderate weather.

Bark Adger, (Norw.,) Henricksen, Cardiff 49 ds., with railroad iron to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann. Had light winds with thick fog during latter part of passage; had pilot on board 8 ds.

Bark Atlantic, (of Pictou,) McKenzie, Guantanamo 15 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to master. Sld. in co. with brig J. Polledo, for New-York.

Bark Medway, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Cohoon, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co.—vessel to Phillips & Collins.

Bark Hesperus, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Savage Antwerp May 5, Flushing May 6, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Ann & Mary, (Br.,) Patterson, Newcastle, E., 48 ds., with mdse. to Barclay & Livingston.

Brig Eliza McNiel, (of Philadelphia,) Small, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to Brooklyn Gaslight Co.

Brig Messenger, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) McCully, Salt River, Jam., 22 ds., with logwood and 3 passengers to J. Leaycraft—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Crescent, (Br.,) Faulkner, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. Uncle Tom, (of Addison,) Look, Carthagena 14 ds., with rubber, hides, &c., to Hoadley, Eno & Co.—vessel to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Annie Freeman, (of Bull's Bay,) Reid, Harbor Island 8 ds., with pines to Jos. Eneas—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Sld. in co. with schr. Brilliant.

Schr. W. A. Gessner, Egbert, Baltimore, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Champion, (of Lunneberg, N. S.,) Gabel, Inagua 10 ds., with salt to G. F. Peniston & Co.

Schr. Neptune, Morgan, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Constitution, Smith, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber for Bridgeport, Conn.

Schr. Florence V. Turner, Graves, Eleuthera 7 ds., with pines to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Martha, Smith, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to R. W. Adams & Co.

Schr. Nathaniel Clifford, Stokes, Belfast 7 ds., with lumber to H. Wilder.

Schr. General Bolt, Robinson, St. John, N. B., 15 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Mountain Laurel, Langley, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Wm. R. Curtis, Rogers, George's Banks, with fish.

Schr. Welcome R. Beebe, Lozier, Savannah 8 ds., with lumber to J. Bigler & Co.

Schr. S. & E. Corson, Brewer, Wilmington, N. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Montell & Barto.

Schr. E. G. Irwin, Atkins, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to James Leonard.

Schr. Harriet, Crowley, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. David Currie, Reed, Portland, Conn., for Washington.

Schr. E. H. Williams, Russell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. M. M. Brainard, Brooks, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Cornelius, Ward, Providence.

Schr. Texas, Champlin, Norwich.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Hulse, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Jos. Hall, Mayo, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Yankee Doodle, Malsley, Georgetown.

Schr. Northampton, Lawson, Virginia

Schr. Edward Collyer, Ward, Northport.

Schr. John Orser, Simpson, New-Haven.

Schr. Emma & Ellen, Fox, Hartford.

Schr. J. S. Page, Jones, Northport.

Schr. Staten Islander, Babcock, New-Haven.

Schr. Diadem, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Edward Wooten, Young, Providence.

Schr. Nightingale, Beebe, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, S. W., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 27.—The U. S. steamer Tallapoosa sld. from this port to-day, with the monitor Saugus in tow.

Arr. steamships Magnolia, from New-York; Maryland, from Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 27.—Sld. bark Lamplighter, for Matanzas.

Arr. schr. Benjamin Borland, from New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Hamilton—Am. bark, June 13, lat. 41 50, lon. 61.

Jessamine—Br. bark, from Pensacola for Liverpool, May 16, lat. 50, lon. 22 10.

Foreign Ports.

At Guantanamo, June 11, bark Morning Star, (Br.,) brig Aythie, for New-York; bark Louisa, (N. G.,) for Baltimore.

At Harbor Island, June 18, schr. Mary & Susan, to sail next day.

ICE PITCHERS,
PORCELAIN-LINED,
SILVER-PLATED.
TIFFANY & CO.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY.

THE EVENING JOURNAL,
JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Advertise in the
EVENING JOURNAL.
Its circulation in
JERSEY CITY,
HOBOKEN,
HUDSON CITY,
BERGEN CITY,
and other parts of Hudson County, is
FOUR TIMES GREATER
than that of any other county newspaper, and double that of all other county newspapers combined.
Since our removal to our new office we have
THE FASTEST PRESS
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Business men wishing to advertise in the district in which it circulates, the wealthiest in the country outside New-York, and containing
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will find the EVENING JOURNAL the
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Office No. 142 Greene-st., Jersey City.
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AT DEGRAAF & TAYLOR'S,
FURNITURE, CARPETS AND MATTRESSES.
WHOLESALE STOCK OPENED FOR RETAILING. Allow no party to persuade you to buy until you have examined our stock of Furniture, Carpets, Mattresses and Curtains. It is generally conceded by the trade that our stock is the LARGEST, most VARIED IN STYLE, and at the lowest prices for the quality of any house in this line. Second and Third-av. cars pass the stores. Goods guaranteed as represented,
NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY, 65 CHRYSTIE, 130 AND 132 HESTER-ST., CONNECTED.

SILVER-PLATED
BAKING
DISH
RECEPTACLES.
A novel and beautiful article of table furniture, is used with ordinary crockery dish, and therefore an improvement over others in the market. Also complete TABLE OUTFITS in PLATED WARE and CUTLERY.
Call and examine.
ADAMS, CHANDLER & CO.
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PORCELAIN-LINED
ICE PITCHERS,
THE BEST ARTICLE MADE; also, the popular PORCELAIN-LINED BAKING DISH, superior to any baker in the earthenware line, as it will not break, and bakes equally on all sides,
MANUFACTURED BY
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
whose Silver-plated Ware is for sale by
G. COLLAMORE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF FINE CHINA AND GLASSWARE,
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One door above Waverley-place.
GILMAN COLLAMORE. HENRY H. HOLLY.

BERRIAN.
HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE,
CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA TRAYS, BRUSHES, BROOMS,
REFRIGERATORS,
WATER COOLERS, ICE PITCHERS, HAMMOCKS, GONGS, STEAMER AND CAMP CHAIRS,
And a complete assortment of
KITCHEN FURNITURE AND COOKING UTENSILS
At Popular Prices.
LEWIS & CONGER, No. 601 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—TODD & RAFFERTY HAVE removed their machinery depot to No. 10 Barclay-st. Works at Paterson, N. J.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 401, June 26, 1869.
34, 25, 33, 26, 28, 24, 63, 59, 56, 6, 53, 19, 4.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 402, June 26, 1869.
52, 8, 61, 42, 47, 74, 77, 32, 76, 35, 29, 66, 45.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 425, June 26, 1869.
14, 21, 74, 9, 34, 26, 68, 31, 35, 22, 58, 32, 46.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 426, June 26, 1869.
47, 38, 20, 70, 53, 7, 8, 73, 55, 78, 27, 16, 25.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.